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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Feels It Is Generous

Britain Regards Lender's View

France Continues Criticism

Japan Approves Huge Budget

Roosevelt Considers Russia

Sweden Takes In Its Princess

WASHINGTON is puzzled by the European debtor nations. They seem slow in realizing the broad possibilities of the deposit method suggested to them for meeting Dec. 15 payments. American officials regard the proposal that each nation might make its payment in its own currency, depositing it in its own central banks or in the World Bank, as amounting to a virtual extension of the moratorium. Senator Borah so regards it, and his quick statement of protest may arouse Europe to see the extent of the concession. Washington regards a pledge for reëxamination of all debts as having been given by both President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt, after a softened Dec. 15 payment has been made. The Government feels it is being more than fair—It is being generous to the limit that Congress will approve.

¶ Both France and Britain prepare supplementary debt notes to the United States, but the two nations are far apart in their attitudes. France, able to make its Dec. 15 payment in gold without endangering the franc, appears to see little advantage in paying to one of its own banks in its own currency, and gives America more sharp criticism in the press. British officials and press, regarding the Dec. 15 payment as "insufferable," beg the people to consider the American point of view as well as their own. Europe is slow to see that substantial progress in reducing its arms would affect American opinion—If disarmament and economics would really tie in together, what a fruitful merger that might prove.

¶ The League Council passes the Sino-Japanese dispute over Manchuria on to the League Assembly. Japan's rejection of the Lytton Report makes conciliation by the Council impossible. Japan reluctantly consents to the matter going to the Assembly, knowing that the small nations will there have their critical say. Nanking refuses Tokyo's proposal of direct negotiations over Manchuria, saying if the League fails to find a solution the seeds of a new world war will have been sown. Japan approves a war budget of $475,785,000, largest in its history, and involving bond issues. The warnings of Japanese financiers go unheeded—The war party holds the power.

¶ The Irish Free State gets a new Governor-General after an extended vacancy in the post. The Free State Government proposes, and the King appoints, Donal Buckley as Crown representative to succeed James McNeill, who resigned as a protest against "calculated discourtesy." The request that the office be filled is regarded not as indicating a changed attitude, but as made to avoid practical difficulties under the existing system. President de Valera is still seen as determined to cut the Free State entirely adrift from Britain at the propitious moment—But propitious moments take their time in arriving.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt sends up a trial balloon to test present American sentiment on recognition of Soviet Russia. He announces from Warm Springs that he has made an intensive study of the problem but has not yet accepted the view of either side. He is said to realize that the chief objection to Soviet recognition since the Russian revolution has passed away. The Soviet Government has survived, although expected to fall. Governor Roosevelt is faced with this question—Shall the United States refuse to acknowledge a power now influencing the world's future?

¶ The League of Nations Council appeals to the world not to sell any more arms and ammunition to Bolivia and Paraguay. This first step of its kind by the League fits with the Disarmament Conference plan for arms traffic control. The Council points out that as Bolivia and Paraguay produce no arms of their own, the nations now supplying them can halt the hostilities. Paraguay reports 6000 of its soldiers already killed in the fight over the Gran Chaco—And all the supposed riches in this "Wild West of Paraguay" aren't worth the sacrifice of 6000 stalwart young men.

¶ Stockholm gives tumultuous welcome when Prince Gustav Adolf, eldest son of the Crown Prince, brings home his bride. The Prince married Princess Sibylie of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha a month ago. The King receives his new granddaughter at the railway station, and a dinner at the palace and fireworks wind up a day of happy festivities. The German princess, who may one day be the Swedish Queen, is shown the modernized castle made ready for her. Gifts pour in. It's easy to be nice to embryo kings and queens—And besides, everybody loves lovers, even in hard times.

Russians to Equip Factories in Turkey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Istanbul

RUSSIAN experts who recently visited Turkey and reported on prospects for the industrial development of Anatolia have now submitted their report for approbation to the Turkish Government.

Machines and accessories for the first three factories where cotton fabrics will be manufactured are in course of preparation, and the construction of the factories is to begin next March.

Trial Balloon Seen on Soviet Recognition

Roosevelt to Leave Door Open for Revision of American Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 26—A trial balloon to test whether American public opinion still opposes recognition of Soviet Russia drifted lazily above here today while the ground crew of President-Elect Roosevelt's advisory staff watched anxiously to see what sniping it would attract from opposing lines.

The balloon was in the form of definite indications that for the first time since the Russian revolution a duly-elected leader of the United States is approaching the question of Russian recognition receptively, uninfluenced by the opposition which has marked the attitude of the last three administrations.

It was launched at "the Little White House," yesterday, when Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt revealed that after an intensive study of the problem he found himself deeply interested in the possibilities of a revision of the American position, but that he has not yet accepted the point of view of either of the opposing sides and intends to continue to keep his mind open until after the inauguration makes available to him the voluminous material recently collected on the subject by both State and Commerce Departments.

The President-Elect indicated that since his nomination in July he has studied many of the recognized authorities on modern Russia and talked with every person available who had anything to contribute on either side of the question.

To assume that the Governor's unexpected interest in the subject indicates a leaning toward recognition is not warranted by the facts, but it can safely be said he realizes that the major reason lying behind the refusal of previous Administrations to consider the subject no longer exists.

This reason has been the persisting conviction that the revolution-born Soviet Government was a house built on sand which was certain to crash and vanish from the world picture at any moment. That the contrary is true and that Soviet Russia must be reckoned with in planning the world's future is accepted by influential members of the Roosevelt staff and is understood to be the basis of the Governor's own interest in the subject.

As a result it will be necessary for the Roosevelt Administration to decide whether it will continue the policy of non-recognition on the ground that the American and Russian systems are too antagonistic to permit of the ordinary diplomatic relationship common among nations or whether it will consider this antagonism offset by the obvious commercial advantages of unhampered trade.

Occasion for launching of the Soviet recognition balloon was an announcement that the committee from the American Alliance, anti-Communist organization, would seek an opportunity to present its point of view to the next President before he leaves "the Little White House." The committee, including Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York, Mr. Mathew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. William Tyler Page, former clerk of the House, is understood to have taken this step in response to rumors that the President-Elect's sympathies lean toward Soviet recognition.

German Cabinet Action Deferred

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Nov. 26—President von Hindenburg today postponed decision on naming a new Chancellor. Following the report of Dr. Ludwig Kass, Centrist, to the President yesterday that there is little likelihood of the formation of a cabinet with a parliamentary majority, President von Hindenburg is expected to name another presidential cabinet closely resembling the von Papen ministry and including some of its chief members.

President von Hindenburg today talked with Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Dr. Otto Meissner, and Herr Franz von Papen, and will also see Baron Constantin von Neurath, who has returned from Geneva. It is understood the President wants to explore further the possibilities of obtaining a long Reichstag adjournment to avoid dissolution, or the possibility of some form of parliamentary toleration of a presidential cabinet.

RODRIGUEZ AIMS TO CENTRALIZE FINANCE WORK

Proposes Merger of Offices in Charge of Mexico's Monetary Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 26—Abolition of the Federal Comptroller-General's office, which department would be merged into the Secretariat of Finance, is proposed in a measure recommended by President Rodriguez and forwarded to Congress for action by him.

Centralization of all financial affairs of the nation in the Ministry of Finance, the President recommends, would tend to greater efficiency, more expedient dispatch of finance matters, and a greater economy, both to the applicants and to the Government.

Under the existing administrative machinery, many cases involving financial disbursements by the Government have to pass first through the Comptroller-General's office, before a final decision or ruling can be obtained from the Finance Secretary. Much of this "red tape," in the opinion of the President, would be eliminated if the two departments are merged. As the measure would require an amendment to the Constitution, it has gone to the Committee on Constitutional Points of the Chamber of Deputies for initial consideration.

The Congress also has under consideration a measure likewise supported by the President, which would abolish the present labor department of the Secretariat of Industry, Commerce and Labor, and in turn would establish a separate Secretariat.

Formation of a separate Labor Secretariat would greatly speed up decisions on capital-labor questions, which at present are spread over an unnecessary length of time for their final dispatch and would serve not only as a stimulus to capital investments but as a quicker solution of the ever increasing labor disputes and problems.

Establishment of a separate Labor Secretariat also would require a constitutional amendment. The proposal, like the abolishment of the Comptroller General's office is at present passing through the routine of subcommittee debate. One or both of the measures may reach a final decision on the part of Congress before that body goes into recess Dec. 31.

Curb on Arms For Chaco Rift Tried by League

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Nov. 26—The League of Nations Council yesterday issued an appeal to the governments of the world not to supply arms and ammunition to Bolivia and Paraguay for use in the dispute now proceeding between them in Chaco.

This is the first time that the Council has taken such action. The move fits in with the work of the disarmament conference which is trying to devise effective restrictions and control for the arms traffic.

Mr. Eamon de Valera, of the Irish Free State, President of the Council, reporting for the committee appointed to consider the Bolivia-Paraguay case, declared: "As the two members concerned in this dispute are not producers of arms, ammunition or implements of war, any increase in their belligerent strength depends on consignments from abroad. The committee therefore feels that the attention of the governments should be directed to this matter."

The Council at the same time dispatched cablegrams to the Bolivian and Paraguayan Governments and the committee of neutrals sitting in Washington in an attempt to speed up settlement of the dispute. It asked the two governments to accept the proposal of the neutrals that a military commission be sent to Chaco and requested them to facilitate its work. The Council suggested to the neutrals that a military commission be formed at once and proceed to carry out its duties. Mr. de Valera stated that the message to Bolivia and Paraguay was in harmony with the plan for the South American treaty of nonaggression and conciliation recently proposed by the Argentine.

Representatives of Bolivia and Paraguay, called to the Council table, made statements on behalf of their respective governments.

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THINGS PRESENT

Speed limits have not deterred the speeding motorist. But now comes an idea to make the motorist want to drive more slowly. Read about it in "Roads That Make Us Linger" on the Editorial page.

"Making for Happy Family Life" should recommend itself to all readers. Educational page.

AND THINGS TO COME

Some startling developments have been made in sound reproduction. The first article in a series of three dealing with this subject will appear Monday.

Monday brings the Children's page.

Japanese Drop Obstruction In Lytton Hearing at Geneva

Matsuoka Agrees to Transfer of Discussion to Assembly—Tokyo Sees Possibility of Quitting League in Event of Adverse Decision

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Nov. 26—Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, has instructed Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to the League, conditionally to accept the request of Dr. Eduard Beneš, of Czechoslovakia, to transfer the Lytton report from the Council to the Assembly.

Simultaneously he has issued a statement to the press explaining that Japan is opposed to the application of Article 15 of the Covenant, and also to the transfer of the Lytton report to the Assembly, but accepts the transfer as a matter of procedure.

Article 15 states, among other provisions, that at the request of either party to a dispute, the Council may refer the dispute to the League Assembly.

The Government understands that the Council will merely transfer the report, together with Japan's observations and proceedings before the Council since Monday. In the event that the Council expresses an opinion with regard to the report, Mr. Matsuoka was ordered to ask for additional instructions.

The press generally believes that consideration of the question by the Assembly is unfortunate, since it will allow the small nations which are opposed to Japan to indulge in "irresponsible criticism." Informed circles think that Mr. Matsuoka will continue to follow the policy of delay, hoping to escape with some innocuous resolution by the Assembly. If there is any effort to apply Article 16, which deals with sanctions, or to adopt a strong resolution implying the isolation of Japan, Mr. Matsuoka and his associates will simply leave the Assembly, possibly returning to Tokyo, after which the Government will decide whether to resign from the League.

Japanese military observers at Peiping have informed Gen. Sadao Araki, the War Minister, that Dr. Wellington Koo telegraphed to Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang that the chances of a League solution of the Manchurian conflict appear remote, so that Marshal Chang's plans should not include the possibility of his return to power in Mukden. The Chinese legation here is also convinced that the League's efforts cannot be successful and has recom-

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REPRESENTATIVE CASE IN MAINE TO FACE COURT

Contest Between Brewster and Utterback Enters Final Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 26—The disputed Third District Congressional contest between Mr. John G. Utterback (D.) and former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R.) will be submitted before the Maine Supreme Court by the Governor and Council, it was learned here today.

This announcement follows the deadlock resulting from a meeting of the Governor and Council last night, which was designed to break a previous stalemate arising out of their differences over the question of excluding from the recount of the Third District 1173 ballots figuring in charges of fraud, instituted by counsel for Mr. Brewster.

The Governor and Council meet again next Tuesday. At that session it is believed questions bearing upon the issue will be framed for presentation to the Supreme Court.

Governor's Action Involved

Another important matter to be submitted to the court involves the constitutional question as to whether the Governor of the State has the right to vote in a meeting of the Council except in cases where it is necessary to break a tie vote of the Council. This question was raised once in the administration of Governor Brewster, now contesting the Third District vote. At that time Governor Brewster voted to decide a deadlock. The act was upheld by the court.

In the present instance, Gov. William T. Gardiner cast his vote with three members of the Council opposing the appeal instituted by counsel for Mr. Brewster. There are seven members in the Governor's Council, hence Governor Gardiner's action evoked a stalemate.

Among the evidences of fraud which figure in the proceedings are those concerning the town of St. Francis. Supporters of Mr. Brewster pointed out today that there are 412 registered voters in that Maine-Canadian border town while the total vote counted was 419. Returns submitted by polling officials indicated that there were less than 412 votes in the boxes of ballots forwarded to the capital. The recount revealing 419, brought forth charges of falsehood and fraud from supporters of Mr. Brewster.

In the September election returns, Mr. Brewster came into the disputed district with a margin of more than 3000 votes. Here the total number of votes was reported to be slightly in excess of 5000. Mr. Utterback was credited with 4184, Mr. Brewster, 878. Alleged evidence of fraud was introduced in 1173 cases.

Mr. Brewster's supporters today were confident that charges of fraud will be sustained by the Supreme Court and the votes in question rejected. This would assure Mr. Brewster's victory by a margin of more than 1000 votes.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT SIGNED

PARIS, Nov. 26 (AP)—The text of a pact of conciliation and non-aggression between France and Soviet Russia was approved today by the Cabinet. Premier Herriot said it will be signed on Tuesday.

The agreement provides that neither country, alone or in conjunction with a third power, will resort to arms against the other, and that each will respect the territories under the sovereignty of the other.

It also stipulates that if either party is the object of aggression of a third power the other will not aid the aggressor directly or indirectly. If one party should commit an act of aggression against a third power, the other party to the agreement can withdraw immediately from the pact.

FREE COLLEGE COURSES URGED TO AID JOBLESS

Lafayette Head Proposes Plan to Raise Morale of Unemployed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 26—A plan to aid the unemployed of the nation by giving them free college courses along cultural and vocational lines was presented by Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, Easton, Penna., newly elected president of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at the forty-sixth annual convention here today.

"The American college, which has been under fire, has an unexampled opportunity to prove its usefulness to society in these trying times," Dr. Lewis said. "Its professors, economics, sociology and government should devote much of their time to a study of present social and economic problems, to the end that the standard of false values which led us into the present situation may be eliminated and a new deal be put in its place."

Dr. Lewis held that colleges could help the situation by providing free instruction to unemployed men along cultural and vocational lines, thus increasing their productive possibilities and at the same time maintaining their morale. He said that more than 400 men were coming to Lafayette College four afternoons each week for this work.

Current interscholastic sport practices were criticized by Mr. Carl A. Jessen of Washington, D. C., specialist on secondary education of the Department of the Interior, in an address at the opening session of the convention yesterday when he presented the annual report of the National Survey of Secondary Education which has been in progress for several years.

"We found too much extravagant expenditure," he asserted; "financing entirely through gate receipts and consequent undue importance attached to winning teams; influences exerted by the press and sometimes by alumni to remove or impair complete control of athletics by the school authorities; unsportsmanlike conduct by spectators inducements being offered high school athletes by business or professional men or other individuals to attend certain higher institutions, and severe injury to players and other indications of failure to heed the health motive."

BORAH DOUBTS BIG REVENUES IN LEGAL BEER

Says Attack on Volstead Law Should Not Come Before Repeal Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—In the opinion of Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, beer sponsors are greatly overestimating the amount of revenue to be derived from legalizing that beverage.

Mr. Borah declared that far from extinguishing the Treasury deficit, as claimed by enthusiastic beer sponsors, the potential government revenue from this source would probably be far below most estimates now heard in Washington.

"I do not see how the Treasury can expect to collect more than $150,000,000 in annual beer revenue," said Mr. Borah, answering a verbal query. In developing the subject, Mr. Borah said he believed that wet efforts to restore beer should constitutionally begin with repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, rather than with an attack on the Volstead Act. This is the view taken yesterday by Mr. Bertrand H. Snell (R.) of New York, minority leader. Mr. Borah added that he personally opposed modification.

Estimates Revenues

Mr. Borah's estimates of potential beer revenue tally closely with figures of tax collections on fermented liquors recorded by the Internal Revenue Commission in years just prior to prohibition. A study of these figures in the light of Mr. Borah's figure should be a salutary check on some of the exaggerated wet claims now being put forth here prior to the meeting of Congress. In connection with the latter, House leaders have virtually agreed for a vote on repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment on the first day of the short session. Following this vote a vote on beer will be taken later, it is expected.

Prohibition went into effect in January 1920, and for the six years preceding, the following total annual tax collections were made, including beer alone:

Nineteen hundred and fourteen, $67,081,000; 1915, $79,328,000; 1916, $88,771,000; 1917, $91,897,000; 1918, $126,285,000; 1919, $117,839,000.

The problem of selling beer, from a law enforcement point of view, has already been indicated by quoted apprehensions of brewers that

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Support Is Given To Back Electrical Cosmic Ray Theory

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 — A theory which is said to explain satisfactorily and for the first time observed differences in the intensity of cosmic rays in different parts of the world, was presented to the American Physical Society here yesterday by two visiting natural scientists.

Coming to the home university of Prof. Arthur H. Compton, famous for his achievements in the study of cosmic rays, Abbe G. le Maitre of the University of Louvain and Dr. M. S. Vallarta of Massachusetts Institute of Technology presented the new theory which was interpreted as supporting that of Professor Compton, which holds that cosmic rays are electrical in character.

The theory presented yesterday requires that at least a part of the cosmic radiation consists of charged particles, according to a statement given out by the meeting. "Physicists generally," it was explained, "have recognized that if the cosmic rays are charged particles they should be affected by the earth's magnetic field, and Professor Compton, on one of his expeditions, observed such an effect.

"The theory formulated by Abbe le Maitre and Dr. Vallarta gives the first quantitative statement of this effect and their theory agrees with the observed differences in the intensity of the rays."

Municipal Planning Idea Is Extended To Cover an Entire County in Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNISING, Mich., Nov. 26—An important movement is under way in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan in an effort to plan an entire county for agriculture, forestry and manufacture. This is said to be an entirely new experiment in the development of American rural communities.

Alger County, on the south shore of Lake Superior, has been selected as the laboratory for this experiment. It has been taken as a fair example of counties where hit-and-miss farming has prevailed with discouraging results.

The State Agricultural College, the State Conservation Department and the United States Agriculture Department experts made a detailed survey of Alger County. Lands were designated for their potential uses on the basis of their findings.

Most important of all a land use conference was held in October at Munising, county seat. Prof. P. A. Herbert of the state college forestry department was chairman. At this meeting were members of the board of county supervisors, representing each township, members of various farm and civic organizations and farmers in general.

Headed by Professor Herbert, a corps of 30 state and federal economic and social experts were on hand to assist and advise.

A number of resolutions were passed. One urges the adjustment of township boundaries to conform to community boundaries. Another requests the State, before selling or homesteading further lands, to classify such lands, and that all non-agricultural lands be withdrawn from sale or use for farming. A third resolution sets forth the desirability of a joint federal and state agency to aid communities on request, to plan for maximum returns on their resources.

Township boards are asked to do all in their power to encourage settlement on the better lands and to discourage settlement elsewhere. The conference declared against the "squatting" custom as injurious to permanent settlement and costly to both settlers and government. Federal aid for establishment of unemployment relief camps in the national forests was recommended. Use of much of the land for forestry and recreation was recommended. A tremendous financial yield from sustained forestry was declared possible.

It was recommended that the county board of supervisors set up a permanent committee to work for the gradual adoption of a plan for the county, and this is now under consideration. If the plan works in Alger County, it is hoped it may become the model for the rest of Michigan counties, if not for the entire country.

Feeling on Debts Improves Both In Paris and London

New Notes Being Prepared on Question In Greater Detail—Armaments Expected to Play Part In Negotiations

U. S. Delegate to Geneva in Paris To Talk With French Premier

Washington Pleased at British Reception of Hoover Refusal to Delay Payment at This Time—Expects Deposit Plan Will Finally Be Accepted

The situation on the question of the inter-ally debts, and especially on the Dec. 15 payments, which President Hoover has said must be met, is evidently finding a level for negotiation both in Britain and France. Both countries are drafting new notes setting forth in more detail reasons why they should be granted a delay, and why they regard revision of their obligations necessary.

Washington continues to feel that the concession offered by President Hoover in allowing deposits in escrow to be made in currencies of the debtor nations will be recognized finally for what Senator Borah has said is a moratorium in effect, and nothing less. Washington also is particularly pleased at the reception in London of the note refusing delay.

The French press displayed a more conciliatory attitude today, although there was a charge published that the United States will coöperate only when it is to its obvious advantage to do so, "as in the case of Manchuria."

A significant angle to the situation in France was the arrival there today of Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the Disarmament Conference, from Geneva. It is reported that Mr. Davis is to confer with M. Edouard Herriot, French Premier, on equality of armament rights. There are many persons who see a link here with the debts question.

Britain, With Utmost Good Feeling, Seeks Way to Debt Solution

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 26—One of the most gratifying and encouraging features of the Anglo-American debt negotiations is the genuine effort which is being made by most influential sections of the British press to state and appreciate the American position.

A significant illustration of this attitude of sympathy between the two countries is that on nearly every occasion when spokesmen for the British Government have been explaining their case to their own national press, they have taken particular care to state the special problems which are today confronting the United States and have recommended that British journalists give them due attention.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, spoke to this same purpose in an address before the constituency of his son Malcolm last night. His affirmation that debt discussions between America and England were proceeding with every manifestation of good will and understanding, was received with cheers. Speaking several hours after the receipt of the American note from Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, Mr. MacDonald said:

Mutuality of Problems

"We know the position of the United States. We know its political position. The United States are just like ourselves. We are discussing the debt problem rationally and putting up our case, and I deprecate passionate controversy on either side of the Atlantic. America has a political situation. We have an economic one.

"I am confident if both sides can put themselves in each other's shoes, a solution can be found to enable Dec. 15 to be passed and the future be examined and pondered over, and new agreements made between men of good will who understand what the present unfortunate financial situation means to the world and to the human beings living in it."

A corresponding need for the United States to examine with an open mind the strong arguments for debt revision is, of course, equally urgent. President Hoover's observation that the case for suspending payments to the United States should be presented in detail in European notes, is finding immediate response, and a further British note is being completed today for submission to the British cabinet meeting Monday. This note will be a careful exposition of the whole war debt situation from both the British and the international viewpoint and, it is hoped, will have a notable effect on American opinion.

An Old Case Restated

The main theme of the British reply can already be authoritatively stated. It is the theme which recently has found increasing recognition and support by American business men and economists. It is this: That the British and European debts can be paid to the United States only in goods or gold unless the United States is able and willing to lend debtor countries money with which to pay these debts. The insurmountable wall of tariffs and trade and currency restrictions have today brought international commerce virtually to a standstill with the result that Britain and Europe are unable to sell to America anything approaching sufficient goods with which to discharge their obligations.

Illustrative of this situation is the fact that the exchange of goods between America and Great Britain is today five to one against Great Britain. Thus debts cannot be paid in goods, and fresh lending from the United States is recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as not only financially unfeasible, but as a mere postponement of the ultimate reckoning.

At the same time, it is asserted here, payment in gold with the re-

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Washington Is Hopeful Of Europe Accepting Deposit-Payment Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—That European debtors will awake to the broad possibilities of the deposit-payment method of meeting their Dec. 15 obligation and utilize it, thereafter to avail themselves of the full promise of future reëxamination of all inter-ally obligations given by President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt, is the hope of the American Administration today as debt replies are awaited.

Latest news from Europe has shown officials that while leaders of government abroad cannot be blind to the concession which is being offered them, opinion as reflected in newspaper dispatches has not yet realized that a practical moratorium is being extended; a moratorium, moreover, which unlike every other form of suspensive or revisionary action, appears to have excellent chances of passing the American Congress.

So far, only the keenly critical Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, has perceived the full implications of the deposit-payment method and although he favors revision and even cancellation of debts, the traditional paradox in his political views causes him to oppose the compromise method.

Borah Sees Nothing Gained

"The proposal that payments be made to our account in foreign currency and so forth," he says, "is a diluted form of moratorium. I can see nothing to be gained in dealing with this matter in that way, or in dealing with it partially and incompletely."

Perhaps Senator Borah has done the war-debt crisis a service in disguise, for his words are always listened to in Europe, and he has now informed Europe of the full value of the compromise offered.

Moreover, Senator Borah's opposition is balanced by support given the deferred payment plan by Vice-President-Elect Garner, present Speaker of the House, and Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, leader of the Senate. Both these opponents of debt revision are convinced that the compromise plan can pass Congress.

Experts here point out that the provision for deferred payments removes all except political difficulties from the Dec. 15 crisis. All that will be necessary, they declare, is for accounts to the American credit, to be opened either in the central banks of the debtor nations, or with the Bank for International Settlements, with the payment sums, already in hand in the various national currencies deposited.

Obviates Foreign Exchange

The problem of obtaining foreign exchange will be completely obviated, and postponed until such time as the transfer can safely be effected. This will probably mean that the payments will be distributed over a period, if they are effected at all before some other settlement supervenes.

Viewing the situation from an exclusively financial angle, it is not seen what more could practicably be done for the debtors. Indeed, it is pointed out to the French, who appear to be protesting against the position more hotly than any other debtor, that the procedure suggested is exactly that which they themselves exacted from their German debtor on the nonpostponable annuities of the Young plan pending the final negotiation of the Lausanne agreements.

The United States is, therefore, applying to France no more than France applied to its own debtors. Financially, the arrangement is felt to be airtight. But politically matters are different. The American Government has rejected a formal request made by friendly governments. The rejection was forced by the position of the American Con-

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CANADIAN ASKS WEALTH BE PUT ON FAIRER BASIS

Euler Says Trade Slumps Are Unnecessary Under Capitalist System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 26—An appeal for greater nationalization of industrial and natural resources, juster distribution of wealth, and more moral courage and Christianity in government, was made by Mr. W. D. Euler, former Minister of National Revenue and successful manufacturer and newspaper proprietor of Kitchener, Ont., in the House of Commons yesterday.

That the world should have got itself into its present plight and remained there for so long was a reflection, he said, not only on civilization but on Christianity. He charged the Government, through its high tariff and nationalistic policies, of manifesting a perverted form of patriotism, "a patriotism which seems to involve not only love of one's own country but a hatred for one's neighbor's."

While deprecating any particular claim to knowledge of economics and confessing to never having read Karl Marx, Mr. Euler said, he had come to the conclusion that there would have to be radical changes in the present capitalistic system if the world was not to undergo recurring periods of depression and disaster.

The crux of the matter, Mr. Euler declared, was distribution. He charged that the spread between "the man who has and the man who has produced" was altogether too large. It was an axiom, he said, that wealth was produced by the application of labor to the resources of the country. Therefore, the undue accumulation of wealth in the hands of a private person, means a proportionate loss to the country. The spread between capital and labor was far too great. He ventured to say that the solution of the world's ills lay halfway between the Soviet system of Russia and the capitalistic system of other countries. He continued:

"Some people think depressions are absolutely necessary under our capitalistic system. I do not believe that. But if this is so, then so much the worse for our system. We are living in a country and in a world that can and should produce enough for everyone, if that production is properly distributed."

In conclusion Mr. Euler strongly advocated the appointment of a committee to look into questions of distribution and present its findings and advice to the Government, declaring that in this he was aligning himself with the progressive and labor groups, for whom he expressed profound respect.

After completing routine business and naming the committee to sit on the bill to readjust the representation in the House, Parliament adjourned until Jan. 30, next.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Dance and recreational program, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Whistling in the Dark," 8:15.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sharon: High School Auditorium, Main Street, Sharon, 3:30.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Wellesley; Community Playhouse, Wellesley Hills, 3:30.

Boston Public Library: Violin recital by Mr. Joseph Pulvino, 3:30. Lecture recital, "Voice in Speech and Song," by Miss Alicia Starratt, 3. Both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Also exhibition of Louisa M. Alcott centennial books and pictures, through Dec. 6.

Citizens' Forum: Lecture, "Democratization: The Next Achievement in the Development of Industry in America," by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, 581 Boylston Street, 8.

Boston Ethical Society: Meeting, lecture, "Is Democracy Doomed?" by Dr. David S. Muzzey, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; Mr. Royal Johnson, violinist; Mr. Ralph Johnson, flutist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist; Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Sonata, G major ..... Bach
Messrs. Johnson, Johnson and Gardiner
E tano c'è pericol ch'io ti lasci ..... Wolf-Ferrari
Immer leiser wird mein schlummer ..... Brahms
Miss Taylor
L'amerò saro costante, Aria from "Il re Pastore" ..... Mozart
Miss Taylor
Violin obbligato, Mr. Johnson
Suite ..... Goossens
Messrs. Johnson, Johnson and Gardiner
Go not, happy day ..... Whelpley
Drink to me only with thine eyes ..... arr. Quilter
Miss Taylor
The Gipsy and the Bird ..... Benedict
Miss Taylor
Flute obbligato, Mr. Johnson

Greater Boston Concourse: Pigeon show, all day; dinner, 7; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

Community Church: Meeting, address, "Our Moral Muddle," by Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, preceded by musical program, Symphony Hall, 10:30.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Germany's Post-War Policies, Especially her Economic Policies," by Dr. Julius Curtius, former German Foreign Minister, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Salon of Allied Arts: Recital by Mme. Mae Shepard Hayward, 1 Arlington Street, 3:30.

Old South Forum: Address, "Education and Life," by Rabbi Harry Levi, 3:15.

Longwood Towers: Opening Twilight Musicale of season, by Dr. Mischa Tulin, pianist and composer, and Mr. Richard Arno Newman, baritone, 3.

Arts and Letters Club: Reception and exhibition of paintings, by Mr. W. Lester Stevens, Pelham Hall, 1280 Beacon Street, 9 to 11 p. m.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Nov. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27 in Symphony Hall, a concert by the New English Singers.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, at the Salon of Allied Arts, a concert by Mme. Shepard-Hayward, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Nov. 27, at Longwood Towers, a candlelight musicale.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Sergei Rachmaninoff, pianist.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, at the Boston Conservatory, a concert by John Joseph Duffy, pianist, and Harold Logan, singer.

Thursday evening, Dec. 1, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Isabel French, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 2, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Dec. 3, in Jordan Hall, Guy Maier's "Musical Journeys."

Saturday afternoon, Dec. 3, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Harold Bauer, pianist.

Saturday evening, Dec. 3, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lawrence Tibbett, baritone.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 4, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra.

Monday evening, Dec. 5, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Hortense Monath, pianist.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, at 29 Exeter Street, a concert by the Boston University Orchestra.

Tuesday evening, Dec. 6, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Beal Hober, soprano.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 7, at the Hotel Statler, Fritz Kriesler.

Thursday evening, Dec. 8, at Sanders Theater (Cambridge), the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Dec. 9, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Dec. 10, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Dec. 11, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Lily Pons, soprano.

EVENTS MONDAY

Animal Rescue League: Bazaar, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Tuesday.

Boston Ruskin Club: Address, "Browning and Isaiah," by the Rev. Lawrence Breed Walker, musical program, lecture hall, Boston Public Library, 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "England and Scotland," 2:30; Senior Indian Lore Club meeting, 4; open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

"Current Events" lecture by Mrs. Jackson Fleming, benefit Elizabeth Peabody House, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 11.

Boston Universalist Ministers: Meeting, the Rev. Clarence E. Pickett, speaker, Church of Redemption, Boylston and Ipswich Streets, 10:45.

Boston Congregational Ministers: Meeting, talk, "Some memorable Books," by the Rev. Herbert A. Jump, Pilgrim Hall, 14 Beacon Street, 11.

New England Bakers' Association: Annual convention and exhibition, Hotel Statler, 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., through Wednesday.

Cambridge League of Women Voters: Luncheon meeting, talk, "To What Extent Can Employment Be Stabilized by Law?" by Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of M. I. T., Hotel Continental, 25 Garden Street, Cambridge, 12:30.

New England Women's Club: Meeting, commemorating Louisa M. Alcott, talk, "Memories of Louisa M. Alcott and the Alcott Family," by Mrs. Robert M. Read, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom: Meeting, talk, "How Can We Get More Peace Measures Through Congress?" by Mr. Frederick J. Libby, 6 Byron Street, 12:30.

Harvard University: Meeting and Discussion, Harvard Philosophical Club, Emerson A, 4. Lecture in Godkin series, "Local Government in the United States, a Challenge and an Opportunity," by Prof. Murray Seasongood, Emerson D, 4. Both events, open to public.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Charles H. Tyler Memorial Exhibition of furniture, silver and prints; 18th century French ornament; Paine collection of Chelsea porcelains; Continental silver; ship models; German and Netherlands engravings of the 15th century.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Paintings of New England, by Ruth O. Heustis. Through Nov. 30.

The Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Prints and photographs, illustrating the first century and a quarter of the Athenæum's history. Through Dec. 20.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, Inc., 607 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawings and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Sloan, Hassam, Merida, Forain and others.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Pastel of Flowers, by Laura Coombs Hills. Through Dec. 3.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Drawings of Tudor England and Rural France by Samuel Chamberlain. Through Nov. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Harvardiana and "portraits of timely interest." Both through month of November.

Copley Art Store, 697 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Paintings in oil by H. Michael Goldin. Through Nov. 28.

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

For other exhibits see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with cold wave and possibly light rain or snow tonight; Sunday fair and colder; fresh northwest or north winds; minimum temperature tonight near 22.

Maine: Generally fair with cold wave preceded by light snow in south portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Generally fair with cold wave preceded by light snow in southeast portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Vermont: Generally fair with cold wave tonight; Sunday fair and continued cold.

Massachusetts: Generally fair with cold wave preceded by rain changing to snow in east portion tonight; Sunday fair and colder

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair with cold wave tonight preceded by rain, changing to snow this afternoon or early tonight; Sunday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong north or northwest winds, probably gale force tonight, diminishing Sunday, and overcast weather with rain or snow tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	58	Montreal	18	44
Bismarck	30	34	Nantucket	52	54
Boston	49	57	New Orleans	54	58
Buffalo	22	60	New York	44	56
Calgary	36	36	Norfolk, Va.	56	72
Charleston	64	68	North Platte	24	48
Chicago	28	50	Philadelphia	50	58
Cincinnati	32	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	80
Denver	30	48	Pittsburgh	34	58
Eastport, Me.	44	46	Portland, Me.	42	52
Hatteras	64	68	Raleigh	56	68
Honolulu, T.H.	—	78	St. Louis	30	56
Tp.m. Nov. 25	72	—	St. Paul	6	38
Helena, Mont.	28	40	Salt Lake City	38	52
Huron, S. D.	16	36	San Francisco	58	74
Jacksonville	62	74	Santa Fe, N.M.	20	58
Kansas City	22	56	Seattle	50	50
Key West	74	80	Tampa	66	78
Los Angeles	66	82	Washington	52	62
Memphis	40	58	Wichita, Kan.	24	62
Miami, Fla.	70	80	Williston, N.D.	30	32

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Nov. 26.
B—Maximum Nov. 25

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:42 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m.
Height of tides 9.7 feet, 11.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

MONITOR RADIOCAST CHANGED TO 6:30 P.M.

The daily evening news radiocast, "The Monitor Views the News," heretofore heard at 6:15 p. m. (eastern standard time), over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield, will be heard on and after Nov. 28 over the same stations at 6:30 p. m., daily, except Tuesday evenings, when it will be radiocast at 8 o'clock.

The noon broadcast over the same stations will continue as before.

ALABAMA POWER CO.

Alabama Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, net income of $3,637,218 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $4,784,833 in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1931.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Washington Hopes Debtors Will Accept Deposit Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

gress, just as the French Chamber of Deputies has produced an unyielding attitude in return. But the compromise now available is felt in Washington to be amply adequate, once it is studied and its possibilities brought to light.

Britain Asked to Explain

Moreover, Great Britain is pointedly invited, in the note forwarded two days ago but made public today, to present a fuller statement of its plight, in return for which President Hoover will be able to ask special treatment from Congress. It is well recognized that the British Government had much reluctance in making a detailed pessimistic statement of its plight, because of the possible repercussions on its further financial position, but no other alternative now seems available.

In a notable deviation from the text sent to France and Belgium, Great Britain is told by the Secretary of State, "I cannot see any presentation in your note which would be likely to induce the Congress of the United States to act upon the question any differently now from the manner and the principles upon which it has acted in the past."

Far from receiving this invitation, France and Belgium were told flatly: "I cannot see any controlling reasons which would be likely to induce Congress to act . . ."

Moreover, France and Belgium are reminded that the Basel experts committee had studied and reported that the economic plight of Germany made a drastic reduction of indebtedness imperative before the conference of Lausanne acted. No such report has made the same conclusion about France and Belgium, the Secretary of State indicates, and until similar proof is forthcoming, the United States adheres to its insistence that these particular debtors possess the capacity to pay.

See Opening for France

Mr. Stimson did not, however, point out that the Basel experts also favored the drastic reduction of all intergovernmental indebtedness, including Europe's debts to the United States, and coupled debts and reparations in a fashion which the American Government once more denies in its latest notes. This point, it is anticipated, may be made in the French and Belgian replies.

Otherwise, the three diplomatic communications add nothing to the statement issued by President Hoover and closely follow its lines of argument. They remind Europe that the President is prepared to open the way for a fundamental reëxamination of their debts through a special agency, once the Dec. 15 payments have been handled. Meeting of that obligation, it is indicated, would be regarded by the United States as greatly increasing chances for favorable solution of the broader issues.

The notes flatly deny that American encouragement led to the slashing of German reparations at Lausanne and therefore repudiate the European contention which places responsibility to take similar action on the United States.

Congress Slammed Door

The difference of opinion here is caused by reference to separate actions. The Hoover-Laval communiqué did hold out hope to Europe that after a settlement with Germany a similar settlement could be made with the United States.

But two months later Congress slammed shut the door which President Hoover had held open, in its joint resolution passed on ratification of the Hoover moratorium. Congress flatly prohibited any further cancellation, reduction, or the revision of debts. If Europe did not realize how fully this dictum rescinded the Hoover-Laval statement, the Administration argues, it is Europe's own fault.

But this clarification of the legal position does not obscure the broader fact that the outgoing and incoming Administrations in the United States stand ready to receive their debtors' courteously and sympathetically. The present crisis, difficult though it is, is hoped to emerge into a period of understanding.

The shock to the recovery initiated at Lausanne is fully recognized and buffers are being placed at the most rocky spots in a negotiation which nobody likes. And there the position rests.

The Note to Great Britain

Following is the text of the American debt note to Great Britain:

To Sir Ronald Lindsay of Great Britain:

Excellency:

I fully appreciate the importance of the proposal contained in your note of Nov. 10 and the seriousness of the situation upon which it is predicated. The mere fact that your Government suggests the necessity of a review of the intergovernmental financial obligations now existing between our two nations presents a circumstance which must be given most serious consideration. In a matter of such importance there must be allowed no opportunity for misunderstanding or failure to reach conclusions satisfactory to both Governments and peoples.

With this end in view, you will permit me to recall very briefly some of the essential conditions and limitations which would control on the part of this Government such a review and might affect its result. Not only is there reserved to the Congress of the United States the ultimate decision in respect to the funding, refunding or amendment of these intergovernmental obligations under consideration, but the Congress in the past has itself provided the machinery in the shape of the World War Foreign Debt Commission for the investigation of the facts and for making recommendations upon which such action might be taken.

The Executive might recommend, but the facts and evidence were submitted to and the decision made by the Congress, acting through this machinery.

Enters New Field

You will also appreciate that your present suggestion of a general review goes far beyond anything contemplated or proposed at any time in the past, either by President Hoover or by this Government, and that even the suggestion quoted in your note was not adopted by the Congress of the United States.

In view of these facts and in the light of the historic position of the United States that reparations are solely a European question in which the United States are not involved, I am sure that no inference can be intended that the settlement of German reparations at Lausanne was made in reliance upon any commitments given by this Government.

I appreciate the importance of the step mentioned in your note which has been taken by the governments at Lausanne in respect to the reparations due them from Germany and the possible effect upon those creditor nations of the loss of the source of income. I am not oblivious to the fact that the world-wide depression and the concurrent fall of prices has increased the weight of debts in many parts of the world; nor to the fact that the decrease in international trade has increased the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange.

I also recognize the relation which these facts may bear to the process of recovery. On the other hand, it must be remembered that these incidents of the depression have also fallen with great weight upon the American people and the effects upon them directly as taxpayers or otherwise of any modification of an agreement with respect to debts due to this country cannot be disregarded.

Little Chance of Action

I assume that it was for the purpose of deliberately and carefully giving due weight to such conflicting elements in the world situation, differing as they would in various countries, that this Government adopted the system which I have described. I confess that I cannot see any presentation in your note which would be likely to induce the Congress of the United States to act upon the question any differently now from the manner and principles upon which it has acted in the past.

The attitude of the President, therefore, is that for any suggested study of intergovernmental financial obligations as now existing, some such agency as I have referred to should be created to consider this question individually with each government as heretofore. The President is prepared to recommend to Congress that it constitute an agency to examine the whole subject.

As to the suspension of the installment of the British debts due on Dec. 15, which is one of the objectives in your note, no authority lies within the Executive to grant such an extension, and no facts have been placed in our possession which could be presented to the Congress for favorable consideration.

Such importance is attached by our Government and people to the maintenance of the original agreements in force by the payment on Dec. 15 as to far outweigh any reasons now apparent for its suspension, and by such payments the prospects of a satisfactory approach to the whole question in my opinion, would be greatly increased.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Henry L. Stimson.

The Note to France

The text of the note to France follows:

To Ambassador Claudel of France:

Excellency:

I fully appreciate the importance of the situation presented by the request for an examination of the problem of the intergovernmental debts contained in the memorandum of the French Government dated Nov. 10, 1932. The fact that such a suggestion is made by your Government in itself makes this a matter meriting the most careful consideration. In a matter of such importance there must be allowed no opportunity for misunderstanding or failure to reach conclusions satisfactory to both Governments and peoples.

In this connection you will appreciate that your present suggestion goes far beyond anything contemplated or proposed at any time in the past either by President Hoover or by this Government. You will also permit me to recall very briefly some of the essential conditions and limitations which would control on the part of this Government any new study of the debt question, and might affect its results.

Not only is there reserved to the Congress of the United States the ultimate decision in respect to the funding, refunding or amendment of these intergovernmental obligations under consideration, but from the beginning the Congress has itself provided in the past the machinery in the shape of the World War Foreign Debt Commission for the investigation of the facts and for making recommendations upon which such action might be taken.

Congress Made Decision

The executive might recommend, but the facts and evidence were submitted to and the decision made by the Congress, acting through this machinery.

Furthermore, from the time of their creation, under President Wilson, this Government has uniformly insisted that in its handling of these obligations running to itself, they must be treated as entirely separate from reparation claims arising out of the war. Its insistence upon this difference is quite natural in view of its refusal after the war to accept reparations for itself and also in view of the difference of its position as a creditor from that of all other nations.

Not only did this Government not receive any compensation in the form of a territory, economic privileges or governmental indemnity at the close of the war, but from the fact that it owed no obligations of any kind to others, treatment of the debts and reparations as though they were connected could only operate to the disadvantage of the United States.

No concession made in respect to a payment owed to it could either in whole or in part be set off or balanced against claims owed by it to any of its creditors. On the contrary, every such concession would result in the inevitable transfer of a tax burden from the taxpayers of some other country to the taxpayers in our own without the possibility of any recoupment from others.

Treated as Ordinary Debts

The debts owed to the United States thus naturally fell into the category of ordinary debt obligations between individual nations and were treated as such. The American Congress has made, with each of its debtors, settlements which were intended to be and were deemed to be liberal and wholly within the capacity of the debtor to pay without jeopardizing its finances and currency or prevening it from maintaining and, if possible, improving the standard of living of its citizens.

I appreciate the importance of the step mentioned in your momorandum which has been taken by the governments at Lausanne in respect to the reparations due them from Germany and the possible effect upon those creditor nations of the loss of that source of income.

I am not oblivious to the fact, moreover, that the world-wide depression and the concurrent fall of prices has increased the weight of debts in many parts of the world; nor to the fact that the decrease in international trade has increased the difficulties of obtaining foreign exchange.

I also recognize the relation which these facts may bear to the process of recovery. On the other hand, it must be remembered that these incidents of the depression have also fallen with great weight upon the American people and the effects upon them directly as taxpayers or otherwise of any modification of an agreement with respect to debts due to this country cannot be disregarded.

Sees No Chance of Change

I assume that it was for the purpose of deliberately and carefully giving due weight to such conflicting elements in the world situation, differing as they would in various countries, that this Government adopted the system which I have described. I confess that I cannot see any controlling reasons which would be likely to induce the Congress of the United States to act upon the question any differently now from the manner and the principles upon which it has acted in the past. And I believe it would be inadvisable to attempt to enter into discussions on the subject except in that manner and under those principles.

The attitude of the President, therefore, is that for any suggested study of intergovernmental financial obligations as now existing, some such agency as I have referred to, should be created to consider this question individually with each government as heretofore. As he has several times said publicly, he also believes that some basis might be found for bringing to the American people some adequate compensation in forms other than cash payment. The President is prepared to recommend to Congress that it constitute such an agency to examine the whole subject.

No Authority for Action

As to the suspension of the installment of the French debt due on Dec. 15, which is requested in your memorandum, no authority lies in the Executive to grant such an extension and no facts have been placed in our possession which could be presented to the Congress for favorable consideration under the principles to which I have referred.

In the memorandum of the French Government reference is made to the action of the conference at Lausanne. It seems to me that the situation which confronted the conference at Lausanne in its consideration of the question of reparations by Germany was quite different from that presented here in that the conference had before it the report of the meeting of experts at Basle.

Such importance is attached by our Government and people to the maintenance of the original agreements in force by the payment on Dec. 15 as to far outweigh any reasons now apparent for its suspension, and by such payments the prospects of a satisfactory approach to the whole question, in my opinion, would be greatly increased.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

HENRY L. STIMSON.

Borah Questions Beer Revenues

(Continued from Page 1)

gangsters and racketeers would "muscle in" to the trade. From a strictly fiscal point of view, the record of the past does not indicate that tax revenues will be anywhere near as high as advocates have asserted.

Wets' Figures Minimized

The beer which it is now frequently proposed to legalize is 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, or 3.44 per cent measured by volume. The standard beer before the World War was around 3.4 per cent by weight or 4.25 per cent by volume. The dilemma which beer advocates face is that if they put the percentage of alcohol too high it will be unconstitutional, while if they put it low, they cannot expect a big revenue. Even the stronger pre-war beer never returned the revenue which beer advocates now assert will be derived from 2.75 per cent, it is pointed out.

The pre-war tax on beer generally ranged from $1 to $1.50 a barrel. Just before prohibition it was boosted to $3 a barrel, and then to $6 a barrel. At the peak of beer production in 1914 some 66,000,000 barrels were brewed and tax paid at $1 a barrel.

The greatest per capita consumption of beer on record was around 20 gallons, in 1911. Even at the record high tax of $6 a barrel the American people, from grandparents down to babes in arms, would have to spend its entire time drinking beer if they would attempt to bring the beer tax revenue up to the estimates now offered by wets in Congress!

W. C. T. U. Plans Rallies Against Legalized Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Nov. 25—A nation-wide protest against legalizing beer, to be made with rallies Dec. 4 in every community that can be reached, is being organized by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The call to temperance forces to mobilize on the eve of the opening of the short session of Congress, Dec. 5, in which beer legislation is threatened, was made by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, W. C. T. U. president, in the current Union Signal.

Each rally, according to her plan, will send a message to United States Senators and Representatives, protesting against "nullifying the Constitution by legalizing beer as an intoxicating beverage," and against the danger of precipitate action that would leave without federal protection even those states whose own laws would still prohibit beer.

To continue the work begun by the rallies, Mrs. Boole has called W. C. T. U. members and others to observe a Day of Prayer on Dec. 5.

Roses Bloom in Wintry November For Gardeners in Boston Fenway

June may be the month of roses but it cannot claim all the honors that go with such a "flowery" title.

Blusterous November, although the month that heralds the coming of winter, is showing dainty June that warm days and cooling showers cannot claim to be the only kind of weather suited for growing the delicate rose.

For the first 20 days of this month, roses bravely bloomed in Boston's new rose garden in the Fenway. Even today, there may be one or two making a desperate stand against the cold. But their stay through November has been a gallant one. Frost has nipped at their leaves and discolored their petals. Biting winds have bent their stalks. Short days have taken away the needed sunlight.

Despite these adversities, during the middle of November more than a score of the more hardy rose varieties have withstood winter's onslaught. Park Department gardeners, of course, played an important part in keeping the roses blooming through these cold days. Each plant was well fertilized and soil was banked high around the stalks to keep the roots warm.

Although it is not uncommon for roses to bloom in November, it is always interesting to see just how late in the season the flower will continue to resist cold weather, gardeners say. A rose has been known to bloom during a December snowfall, and only yesterday a West Roxbury man reported picking a bouquet of full-petaled roses for his Thanksgiving Day table. He said that there are buds on his bushes which he hopes will bloom for the coming holidays.

Gardeners are preparing the popular Fenway rose garden for the winter, now that the last buds are yielding to the cold. Leaves make a warm blanket for the roots of the bushes and later, when the huge Christmas tree is taken down from Boston Common, pine branches from the tree will be laid over the leaves, thus doubly protecting the flower from the snow and cold winds of winter.

NEW ENGLAND SOUTHERN CORP.

New England Southern Corporation reports for the year ended Sept. 30, 1932, loss after all charges of $713,313. This compares with loss of $314,703 in the previous year, and a loss of $898,848 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1930. Gross sales in the latest fiscal year were $2,349,443, compared with $4,071,425 in the previous year.

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das haltbare, vegetabile Speisefett mit dem Sie gut fahren. Im "Merkur," Reformhäusern u. Kolonialwaren-Geschäften erhältlich. Gratis-Rezeptbuch vom NUXO-WERK, Rapperswil.

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SWITZERLAND
Soap Products "FERNO"
manufactured at Wattenwil/Thun are of unsurpassed quality.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES

KOHLER'S
CHOCMEL is delicious
SWISS CHOCOLATE WITH ALMONDS AND HONEY
You will enjoy this nourishing delicacy!
Obtainable at all the 130 MERCURE CHAIN STORES throughout Switzerland.

LONDON BUSY WRITING NEW NOTE ON DEBTS

(Continued from Page 1)

sumption of all intergovernmental payments if the Hoover moratorium is suspended, could not fail to drive down sterling, delay a vital rise in world commodity prices and further restrict American markets abroad.

Market a Barometer

It is important to observe that neither the Hoover memorandum nor the Stimson note appreciably depressed the London market. The reason is that there is great confidence that a mutually satisfactory solution will certainly be found. Indeed, it is hardly without point that while the New York stock market reacted unfavorably to the President's memorandum temporarily rejecting the request for delay in the December payments in London, British Government bonds rose slightly.

Numerous observers in London believe that the time is particularly ripe for an all-round, simultaneous solution of reparations, war debts and disarmament, and that by adding war debts to the agenda of the forthcoming economic conference, Mr. Hoover's suggestion that America could accept "compensation in other forms" could best be realized.

Undoubtedly, Europe has still fully to realize that bold and substantial progress in disarmament would mean much to American opinion, and it is for this reason that Mr. Hoover's proposed interlocking of the directorate between economic and disarmament conferences offers a valuable and fresh approach to these common problems.

New French Debt Note Expected to Enlarge On Reasons for Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 26—France like Britain is preparing a second note to the United States on the subject of war debts. Following a meeting of the ministerial council today at which the text of the American reply was formally submitted to President Lebrun, M. Edouard Herriot, Premier, convened a number of French financial officials and experts presumably to draw up the terms of the second French message.

The question of the debts and, particularly, of the payment due Dec. 15, is expected to come up also in the conversation which Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate to the disarmament conference, is expected to have with M. Herriot. Mr. Davis arrived from Geneva early today chiefly to confer with M. Herriot regarding the five power conference on the subject of equality of armament rights, scheduled to take place in Geneva next week.

Indications are that the new French note, like the British, will present in greater detail reasons why an extended moratorium, and eventual revision of the debts, would be to the advantage of the United States as well as of European debtors.

France has not received, with any enthusiasm, reports that the American Government may consent to the payment in francs and pounds instead of in dollars, for France has, in the opinion of most economists, sufficient gold to make the transfer without endangering the franc. But it is felt the franc would suffer indirectly from the damage to the pound and besides there is the problem of getting the Chamber to vote credits for payment it is convinced should not be made.

The French press today was slightly more hopeful as to eventual reconsideration of the debts, seeing in Mr. Roosevelt's statement some possibility of satisfactory settlement after March 4. A number of papers, however, refer to the American refusal to extend the moratorium as proof that the United States has no real intention of coöperating in the solution of Europe's problems except when it is to its obvious advantage as in the case of the Manchurian question.

This attitude of, to say the least, impatience with the United States contrasts strikingly with the conciliatory tone in which the press today announces that the signature of the Franco-Soviet treaty of nonaggression, initiated last year, is imminent. It is expected to take place next week coincident with the opening of negotiations for the establishment of new trade relationships with Russia.

Debt Notes Go to Poland And to Czechoslovakia

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Czechoslovakia and Poland will be handed replies to their requests for a war debt moratorium today. State Department officials said answers to these countries will be essentially the same as those made to Great Britain, France and Belgium.

No extension of the moratorium and no promise of a general reconsideration of debts will be given, but the two countries will be told that the President will ask Congress to provide a commission to consider the debt problem.

Canary Light Opera Company Thrills And Trills at Horticultural Hall Show

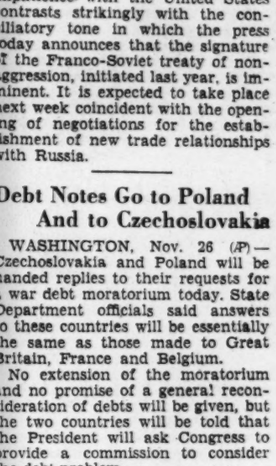
A light opera company visited Horticultural Hall in Boston today and a chorus of 1000 shrill voices entertained ceaselessly until a late hour in the evening. The occasion was the sixteenth annual exhibition of canaries and European wild birds under the auspices of the Massachusetts Cage Bird Association, Inc.

When the visitor entered the exhibition hall, he might have easily identified strains from "Pagliacci," the coloratura being clothed in the daintiest of canary yellow. But no one seemed to have had a solo part. Everyone coöperated and every note seemed to harmonize.

Striking, gay-colored gowns of every hue predominated. The singers displayed silken white, gold, orange, red, blue and green gowns, all of which were marked by distinctive feather designs.

The opera rendered by the chorus was evidently a filibuster. Yet it proved popular and the audience were loud in their praise of the thousand or more stars. One particular group of singers obviously was composed of "prima donnas." For they had a section of the "stage" all by themselves and their renditions were outstanding, especially the skill they showed in manipulating trills.

The characters in the opera company were as many as the colors represented. There was the court jester with the curling feather cap; the king and queen with gorgeous crowns of gold and silver; pompous statesmen in gay costumes of purple and yellow; and countless others.



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ROUGH CAIRNS SHARE HONORS AS MEMORIALS

Prove Popular Means of Marking Historical Sites and Events

Romance, legends and history have led to the building of hundreds of monuments and memorials throughout the United States, some of which have cost more than $1,000,000. Others, however, less pretentious, such as piles of field stones, have been extremely popular in the past.

Typical of these cairns and perhaps the most interesting historically at present is a 105-year-old tower, which tops Monument Knob near Boonsboro, Md., and said to be the first monument ever erected to the memory of George Washington.

Much attention has been directed toward this monument during the past year because of the Washington Bicentennial celebrations. The cairn, which is 54 feet in circumference and was 30 feet high when built, today is in a dilapidated condition. Neglect has reduced it to not more than half its original height. Fallen stones are scattered around its base.

More Than Century Old

This tumbled-down monument, erected by the people of Boonsboro on July 4, 1827, overlooks the site of the Battle of South Mountain in the Civil War and looks down on the National Highway which carried General Braddock to his famous defeat and started Washington on his brilliant military career. The monument itself was used as a lookout during the Battle of South Mountain and as a rendezvous by John Brown. This monument now can be reached by a branch road off the National Highway from Washington and by the Appalachian Trail.

The cairn type of memorial in past years was particularly popular in Massachusetts, several having been erected around Boston.

The most outstanding and picturesque of these was built on the banks of the Charles River at Auburndale to mark what Prof. Eben Norton Horsford said he identified as the site of the lost city of Norumbega, which tradition says was established on the "Vinland shores" by the Norsemen about 1000 A. D.

Says He Traced Fort

Professor Horsford claims to have traced at Auburndale the ruins of a fort with ramparts and the moat surrounding it, and up Stony Brook the foundation of a hut built with double stone walls peculiar to Iceland. Upon these finds and upon studies he has conducted, Professor Horsford bases his Norumbega claim.

Whether or not this is the site of the lost city of the Norsemen, for which search has been conducted for many decades, thousands of canoeists and others visit the cairn every year, to read the legend inscribed on the tablet at the base of the memorial. Few more picturesque and romantic spots exist around Boston than the site of this tower.

On the shores of Lake Walden in historic Concord, Mass., is the most primitive cairn of all. This memorial, consisting of a tablet and a pile of loose stones, is the site of the hut Henry D. Thoreau built and lived in for two years while he was writing "Walden" and "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers," the two books for which he is most famous.

Visitors Place Stones

Each stone on the cairn has been placed there by visitors as a memorial to the great nature enthusiast. Thoreau must have been something of an economist, as well as a naturalist, for he writes that his expenses at the hut for eight months amounted only to $8.76.

For many years the pile of stones was the only marker for the site of the hut, but now a tablet has been erected in front of the stones, setting forth the facts of his sojourn at the pond.

Quincy has two of these cairns. One marks the spot on Penns Hill where John Quincy Adams, then a boy of 7, stood with his mother, Abigail Adams, watching the smoke from burning Charlestown and listening to the roar of British and American guns at Bunker Hill on June 17, 1775. The other marks the site where Capt. Myles Standish landed in Squantum on Sept. 30, 1631, under the guidance of the Pilgrims' Indian friend, Squanto.

From Historic Sites

The Adams cairn is doubly interesting because of the stones which comprise it. One came from Lexington, another from near where Washington took command of the Continental Army in Cambridge, one from Dorchester Heights, and still another was a piece of polished sleeper from the granite railroad at Quincy. This road was used to transport granite to the very Bunker Hill with which the cairn at Quincy is so closely associated.

Far to the south another cairn has been placed in the Cumberland Gap at the junction of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia in the Cumberland Mountains to mark the entrance point of Daniel Boone through the Appalachians in his search for western lands.

Tradition had it that there was such an opening through the mountains and Boone found it at Cumberland Gap in 1769. He was the advance guard of western civilization and the memorial is to the bravery of this intrepid frontiersman.

ROBINSON RETIRES FROM LAW

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 26 (AP)—Senator Joseph T. Robinson announced his retirement yesterday from the law firm he has headed for 12 years, to devote "my entire time to public duties." Senator Robinson was the senior member of the firm of Robinson, House & Moses, but for a number of years has represented only those clients who came to him and whose employment he accepted.

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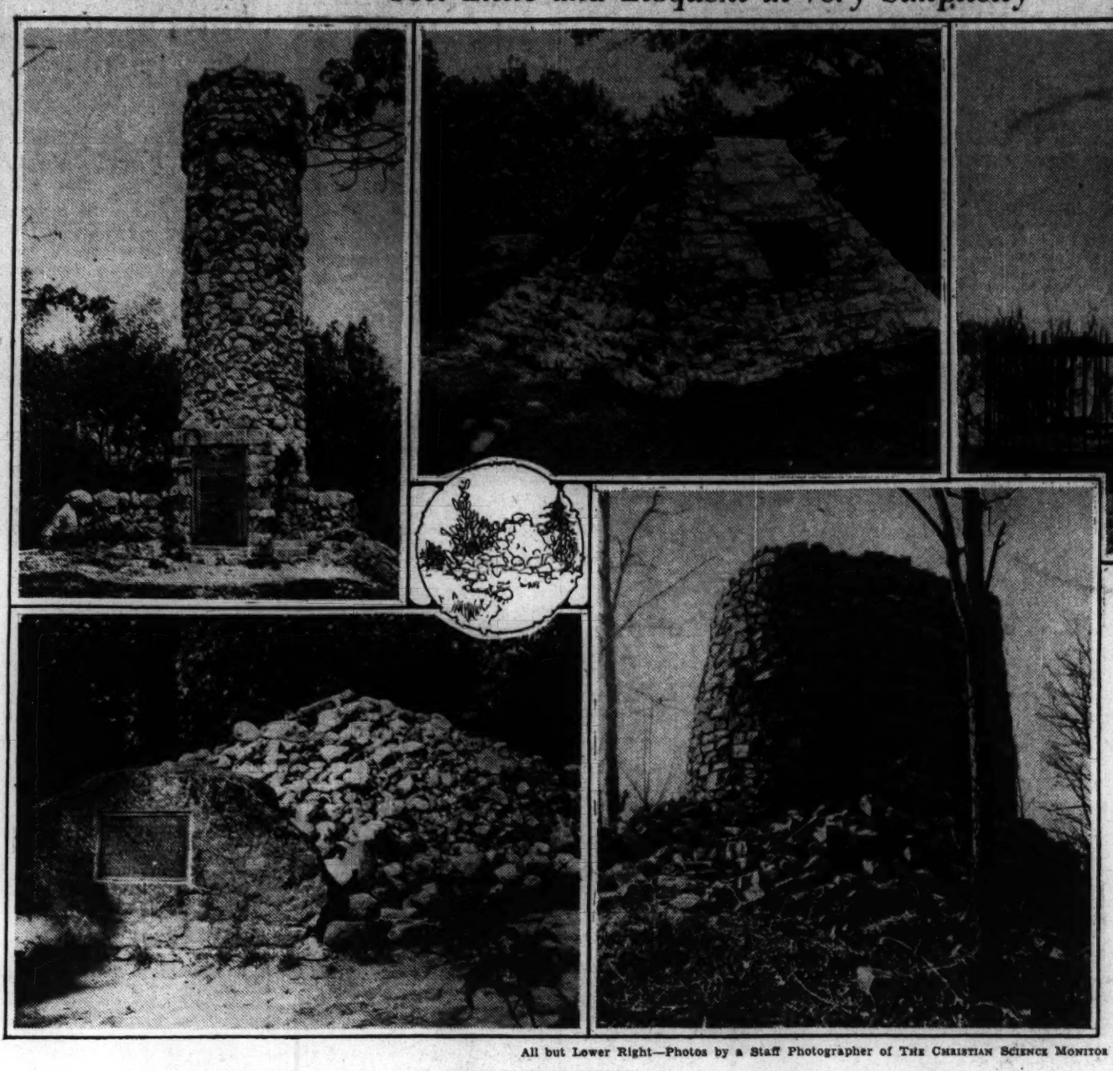

All but Lower Right—Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTED PILES OF STONES

Upper Row, Left to Right—Memorial Cairn on Banks of Charles River, Near Boston, Marking Supposed Site of Old Norse Settlement in Eleventh Century. Pyramid Marking Junction Point of States of Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky Where Daniel Boone Entered the Cumberland Mountains. Cairn at Squantum, Mass., Marking Landing Place of Capt. Myles Standish. Lower Row, Left to Right—Memorial Erected by People at Site of Hut Occupied by Henry David Thoreau at Walden Pond, Concord, Mass. Washington Monument Near Boonesboro, Md., Built in 1827 and Now Somewhat Dilapidated.

Travel Talk

The Wide, Wide World

Mr. E. M. Newman continued his personally conducted wide-world tour (via pictures and travel talk) at Symphony Hall last evening. The time was spent in India, Siam and Cambodia.

One's impression of India as a land of strange conflicts and weird customs, of Arabian Nights architecture, of mystic solemnity without a trace of humor, was amplified rather than changed. Not even "a good place to visit," one would say. Certainly not the first place for the neophyte globe-circler to essay, in spite of the immemorial beauty of the Taj Mahal, of other glorious buildings of marble or alabaster, rhythmed with the prevailing scalloped arches and inlaid with precious gems. Nor could the Holy City of Benares on the Ganges tempt one for more than a week-end, if at all. It was less than pleasant, even in pictures, to see a queer assemblage of humanity, bathing or washing linen side by side along the banks of the Holy River.

From the more civilized Calcutta the party journeyed through realms of Siamese quaintness, stopping in Cambodia at the Angkor Wat, that whilom inspiration of some of Miss Ruth St. Denis's dances, and witnessed a nocturnal jungle dance of Cambodian priestesses.

Again Mr. Newman is to be commended for his use of full voice and clear enunciation, so that his fund of information is imparted to the audience without strain, and for the clarity and interest of his pictures, the striking quality of many of his color plates. If he waxes a trifle superlative at times, his enthusiasm may be forgiven, for seein' is believin' and Mr. Newman has seen a great deal of this wide, wide world.

RESCUE LEAGUE FAIR TO OPEN AT COPLEY

The thirtieth annual fair of the Animal Rescue League will be held next Monday and Tuesday in the ballroom of the Copley-Plaza Hotel from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. Included in the varied articles for sale will be pieces of early American furniture contributed by a friend of the league from Framingham.

A Labrador igloo loaned by Sir Wilfred and Lady Grenfell will be set up and used as a booth for the sale of fur fabric materials, coats, motor rugs and carriage robes. Members of the Junior League will preside over a cake table and will serve as waitresses during the luncheon.

INMAN TRUST TO PAY $613,000 DEC. 5

A dividend amounting to approximately $613,000 is to be paid by the Inman Trust Company on and after Dec. 5, 1932, to creditors who have proved their claims, according to Mr. Arthur Guy, bank commissioner. Payment has been facilitated by the coöperation of the Lechmere National Bank of East Cambridge in purchasing certain mortgages from the Inman Trust.

About 1200 persons will be affected by the dividend. After the payments, the Inman Trust will be left with securities having a present marketing value of $200,000, mortgages valued at $1,200,000 and real estate valued at $300,000 plus collateral and other loans upon which it is not at present possible to place an accurate value.

WEILAND RETURNS TO FACE OLD TEAM

Ottawa Senators return to the Boston Garden tonight to play the Boston Bruins after a year's absence from the National Hockey League. The Senators have won two and lost one in their three games to date, winning their road game and dividing at home.

The Senators are particularly interesting to local fans at present because the team is managed by Cy Denneney, assistant to Art Ross of the Bruins a few years ago, and have Cooney Weiland at center ice, who starred for the Bruins the last four years.

It is expected that Joe Lamb, right wing or center, who came to the Bruins for Weiland, will play his first game for the locals tonight. Lamb met with a mishap during the training season and has not seen service with the team in a league game as yet.

Most of the Senators are well known to Boston fans; but the team will be handicapped by the absence of Frankie Finnigan, star right wing, who is out of action for a couple of weeks. The Senators have their old goalie, Alex Connell, in the net again and his average in three games has been two goals, proving he is continuing to be a great net-tender.

"G. E." LEASES RADIO STATIONS

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 26 (AP)—The General Electric Company announced yesterday that its radio station here, WGY, was one of seven, owned by the General Electric and the Westinghouse Company, that have been leased to the Radio Corporation of America. The electric companies relinquished their control over the stations to conform to the recent federal dissolution decree.

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Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

"Whistling in the Dark," with Ernest Truex, ends its engagement at the Plymouth tonight.

The German film, "Mädchen in Uniform," will be shown Monday evening, and twice daily thereafter, at the Majestic.

"Tempest," with Emil Jannings, at the Fine Arts, will be succeeded Monday by "The Tragedy of Dostoievsky," based on the novelist's "The House of the Dead." Preceding the 9 o'clock showing Monday evening there will a half-hour of music by the Candlelight Trio.

Miss Ethel Barrymore will begin an engagement in a new play, "Encore," at the Plymouth on Dec. 5.

On the same evening, Walter Hampden returns to the Colonial in Rostand's "Cyrano."

Boston Art Notes

Doll and Richards

Boston has been an inexhaustible source of material for painters. The very byways, so crooked and narrow that they irk motorists, happen to be picturesque. To the artist they are tempting material, for they have accent, design, atmosphere. They give him an opportunity to vary surfaces, interpolate lights and shadows and gain some pleasing scenic effects. Miss Kay Peterson, come to Boston in recent years, has made a very entertaining set of sketches of the city.

In pictures which have been made with black, white and brown wash, Miss Peterson has depicted places on Beacon Hill, spots in the market district, Copley Square, the Public Garden. Her eye absorbs salient characteristics quickly, and her brush conveys them consistently and obligingly. It is flattering to us natives to find the painter is as engrossed in the attractive features of life here as artists are who go to Europe and paint the churches, market places and roof tops of old romantic towns.

Miss P[illegible]erson's style is well suited to her ideas. She does not emphasize painting too much as an end in itself. Quality in painting does not interest her so much as the transmission of an illustrational idea. When one has enjoyed the literary content of her pictures, not much remains. Her work lends itself accordingly to folio or book illustration, where it would be seen in passing, or as amplification of a text.

Aquarelles by Mr. Hoyland B. Bettinger are shown also at Doll & Richards. Subject matter is taken from Rockport, Capri, Marseilles, San Gimignano, Genoa. Mr. Bettinger's pictures are halfway between decoration and realistic depiction. They are clear, scenic, bright with light. He establishes design by intriguing twists of the brush; not line, not wash, so much as a multitude of small accents touched off at emphatic points in the picture. The accent reminds us of Japanese painting of an earlier epoch when the forms were made with a thick-thin stroke which was inspired by calligraphic writing. This device is employed with lively results by Mr. Bettinger.

D. A.

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The Editor's Puzzle

25

"My singing [illegible] as good as I wish," said Madam Galei. "When one is before a microphone, the voice seems rooted; but if one may stand anywhere on the stage, then there comes a freedom. I am determined to do better Tuesday, but my wishes must continue to be realized."

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

SYMPHONY'S DEFICIT LESSENED BY STAFF

Because the management, officials and employees of Symphony Hall and the conductor and members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have agreed to contribute from their salaries, half of the orchestra's estimated deficit of $93,000 for the current season will be met without necessitating retrenchments, the trustees reported yesterday.

An appeal is also contained in the report "for the funds required to meet the rest of the estimated deficit of this year and, if possible, also to liquidate the deficit balance of last year." The trustees announced that the last season ended with a net operating loss of $109,647. It was reduced to the former figure by applying the small surplus from contributions and broadcasting contracts of previous years and the income from the endowment fund.

Yale Group Maps Unexplored India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26—The Yale North India Expedition, now in Srinagar, Kashmir, has mapped in detail an area of more than 4500 square miles of hitherto unexplored country lying in the Himalayan Range above an altitude of 14,500 feet, according to a report received by Mr. James Rowland Angell, president, from its director, Prof. Hellmut de Terra. Fossils were found of both lower and higher forms of animals which will throw new light on the geological history of Central Asia and the development of the fauna of North India while the mountains in this region were being formed.

The new map of the previously unknown area will be of great value in understanding the geography of this region and will help to explain the tremendous forces which raised a former level lowland to the height of over 20,000 feet. The Himalayan and adjoining ranges are the scene of the most recent mountain building, and strata contemporaneous with the formations laid down during the Ice Age in Europe and America here have been folded and pushed out of their original positions. The expedition was aided in making this map by Khan Sahib Afraz Gul, one of India's best mountain topographers.

Prof. G. E. Hutchinson, the biologist of the expedition, and Mr. G. E. Lewis, the paleontologist, made a detailed study of both the present and past animal and plant life of this area. The elevated lakes were examined both chemically and biologically, and will be compared to the existing conditions of western central Asia.

DR. FRANCIS L. PATTON

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Nov. 26 (AP)—Dr. Francis L. Patton, who passed on here last night, was president of Princeton University from 1888 to 1902 and of the Princeton Theological School from 1902 to 1913. He was born in Warwick, Bermuda, in 1843 and after finishing school there went to Knox College in Illinois and to the University of Toronto. He was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry in 1865. He was an author of notable accomplishment and published several volumes of commentary on the Scriptures and the fundamentals of Christianity.

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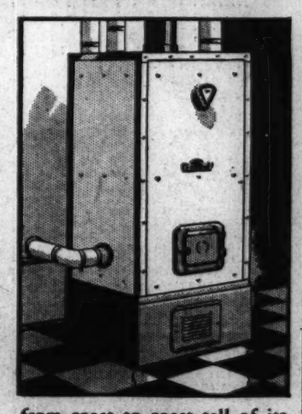

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Personages in European News

Zamora's Honesty Better Than Cleverness; Layton Put Economics on Front Page

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Profound must be the pleasure of President Alcala Zamora of Spain at the visit of the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot. The new Republic was recognized by other nations without difficulty; but this formality was perhaps not sufficient proof of good will and grace. Only a series of official visits could convince the world that the Spanish Republic was whole-heartedly accepted, and that the régime was regarded as solidly established.

When I was in Spain I bought for a peseta a little booklet entitled: "De la Carcel a la Presidencia." It was indeed a record of how more than one ruler of Spain was found in the jails of the old monarchy. Señor Zamora suffered imprisonment for his republicanism, and his convictions are unshakable. Yet he is far from being radical; and his leanings toward moderation might have well cost him the Presidency.

I was in the Cortes when he made one of [illegible] magnificent speeches; and his c[illegible] disingenuous smile, which lit up [illegible]e eyes as well as the mouth, and [illegible]s unusual expression of candor, s[illegible]med to me to be more convincing [illegible]an his words. He was then Prime Minister, but although he was regarded as the candidate for the Presidency, he did not hesitate to oppose policies of the chamber in which he did not believe, and to resign his office. Despite this apparently serious step, he was elected with enthusiasm. A clever politician would hardly have done what he did; but I could not help wondering whether downright honesty is not only better than cleverness, but actually cleverer than so-called cleverness.

The resignation of Sir Walter Layton from the preparatory commission of the World Economic Conference was inevitable. For he is a free trader, and although he would have been willing enough to allow British tariffs to be used as bargaining weapons for the general reduction of tariffs, he was not persuaded that this would be the effect of the decisions of Ottawa. Now despite all that has been said to the contrary, it will be, in practice, impossible to keep such vital matters as barriers to world trade out of the deliberations of any conference that really means to deal faithfully with the immense economic problem confronting the nations.

Sir Walter, who is a comparatively young man, has for 10 years edited the Economist, and has greatly increased its influence. He is the director of the London News-Chronicle, and he it was who started what proved to be one of the most useful newspaper features I know. When England was faced with the tremendous financial crisis of last year, he took charge of the first column of the first page, which had always been devoted to news, and filled it with the most enlightening and helpful notes on the situation day by day.

This contribution to the education of the public, which is usually ignorant of financial matters, I regarded as vital. He has, of course, represented Great Britain in the most important economic conferences, and he has acquired a considerable international reputation. As far back as the World War he was sent on special missions to Russia and to the United States.

His resignation does not mean that his services will not be used; on the contrary, the Prime Minister has expressed his intention of finding some way of making use of his knowledge. In the meantime, the Preparatory Commission is examining the problems, and hopes to present to the conference a series of preliminary agreements on which it can get to work in the early months of next year without delay.

No statesman in Europe is more respected than the President of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Thomas Masaryk, who has just been called upon to resolve a ministerial crisis. If ever a man deserved to be called the "father of his country" it is this former professor, who, born in 1850, takes his morning ride on horseback and settles down to the daily duties of a difficult post. He was a blacksmith before he began his distinguished university career. Incidentally, he married an American.

His country until after the World War was incorporated in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and he took a leading part in the "moral education" of his nation. After the outbreak of hostilities, he organized in England and in the United States the Czechoslovakia movement for independence. The Government in Czechoslovakia is extremely mixed; and, like all coalitions, in which various views are represented, is obliged to resort to compromises, and is always in danger of falling apart. The agricultural question has been especially acute, but it was rather upon the problem of official salaries that difficulties arose.

The new Prime Minister, Mr. Jan Malypetr (which literally means "Little Peter") belongs to the Agrarian Party, but he has managed to bring under his banner the National Democrats, who are the champions of the functionaries. The Government depends for its majority on no fewer than seven parties. This is the twelfth ministry that President Masaryk has been called upon to form; and it will be readily appreciated that only the authority of a highly esteemed President could have kept together the heterogeneous teams. The fourteenth anniversary of the resurrection of the old Bohemia was celebrated at the end of October.

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NORTHEAST TO PLAY IN FINALS

Meets Southeast for Women's Field Hockey Title Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Nov. 26—The Southeast and the Northeast teams will meet in the finals of the women's United States field hockey championship tournament, to be played on Rosemary Hall Field, it was decided here yesterday. Southeast advanced Thursday by defeating the Midwest aggregation, 15 to 0, while Northeast triumphed, 9 to 0, yesterday, over the Midwest team. This final contest will be played today and it should be the outstanding encounter of the tourney, which is being held for the selection of an All-American team.

In other games played yesterday, Southeast scored a 16-to-0 victory over Midwest Reserves and Southeast Reserves defeated Northeast Reserves, 3 to 1.

The Southeast team is favored to stop its Northeast rival today. Southeast has several All-American players in its lineup and has a strong, powerful attack. Northeast, however, looked much stronger in yesterday's match, so much so that followers of the sport expect a real battle in the finals. The summaries of yesterday's games follow:

SOUTHEAST	MIDWEST R.
Cadbury, lw	rw, Cooke
Vanderbeck, il	ir, Jacobson
Wiener, cf	cf, Thorne
Howe, ir	il, Leonard
Cross, rw	lw, Douglas
Strebeigh, lhb	rhb, M/Spaulding
Townsend, chb	chb, Hopkins
Pugh, rhb	lhb, Webb
Page, lb	rb, Starrett
Thaete, rb	lb, Shurmer
Elliott, g	g, Sibley

Score—Southeast 16, Midwest Reserves 0. Goals—Howe 7, Vanderbeck 6, Cadbury, Wiener and Cross. Substitutions—Southeast: Sibley for Elliott; Midwest Reserves: Webb for Douglas, Derby for Webb. Umpires—Frances Curtis and Mrs. Vera Baker. Time—Two 30m. periods.

SOUTHEAST R.	NORTHEAST R.
Glidden, lw	rw, Bigham
Rodgers, il	ir, Morse
McInnes, cf	cf, Wilder
Allen, ir	il, Maxim
Kendig, rw	lw, Paluszek
Bennett, lhb	rhb, Adair
McLean, chb	chb, Bartle
Taussig, rhb	lhb, Billick
Schlereth, lb	rb, Curtis
Powell, rb	lb, Evans
Beggs, g	g, Shaffer

Score—Southeast Reserves 3, Northeast Reserves 1. Goals—Allen, Rodgers and Kendig for Southeast Reserves; Wilder for Northeast Reserves. Umpires—Helen Liddey and Orsie Thompson. Time—Two 30m. periods.

NORTHEAST	MIDWEST
McDonald, lw	rw, Purves
Nolan, il	ir, Washburn
Bourquardez, cf	cf, Konz
McCelland, ir	il, Miller
Woolsey, rw	lw, Eggleston
Libbey, lhb	rhb, Schleman
Wheeler, chb	chb, Boechman
Bartol, rhb	lhb, Hayward
Black, lb	rb, Bulley
Burke, rb	lb, Curtis
Crowe, g	g, Baker

Score—Northeast 9, Midwest 0. Goals—Nolan 3, Bourquardez 3, McCelland 2, McDonald for Northeast. Umpires—Harriet Rogers and Eleanor Chamberlain. Time—Two 30m. periods.

Hollywood Has Increased Lead

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Hollywood	5	1	1	32	21	.833
Oakland	3	0	3	13	11	.500
San Francisco.	0	1	4	14	27	.000

RESULT NOV. 19

Hollywood 12, San Francisco 5.

RESULT NOV. 21

Oakland 1, San Francisco 0, overtime.

RESULT NOV. 22

Oakland 4, San Francisco 1.

RESULT NOV. 24

Hollywood 4, Oakland 3.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Nov. 26—At Hollywood, Nov. 19, the home team of the California Hockey League strongly fortified its position as leader of the league race, by crushing the San Francisco Rangers, 12 to 5, before the best crowd of the season. Exhibiting their most dazzling stickwork, checking and combination work of the season, the Movies riddled the Ranger defense for four counters in the opening period to none for the visitors. They scored five goals in the second session and three in the last, Lloyd Cook's players seeming helpless. McCuaig was the star, netting no less than five goals for the winners.

At San Francisco, Nov. 21, Oakland defeated the Rangers, 1 to 0, after 63 minutes of brilliant play. Both goalies displayed splendid form, White turning back 36 shots for the Oaks and Simkins stopping 42 for the Rangers. The popular veteran, Jack Walker, ended the contest with a difficult shot from the boards, at three minutes of overtime. Hub Dafoe for the Oaks and Gordon Teel of Frisco were prominent in clever play.

The above teams met at Oakland, Nov. 22, the Rangers again losing, 1 to 4. The Oaks put up a flashing attack in the opening session, Tony Anderson passing twice and Harper once to George Bond, Dafoe and Mullins, respectively, for goals, Don Cummings to Teel was all the visitors could get by the tight defense play of Dafoe and Bond. Anderson's stickwork resulted in another goal for Oakland in the third period.

At Hollywood, Nov. 24, the result of an interesting game was in doubt up to the last minute, Oakland losing to the Movie team, 4 to 3. Guy Pool scored the last goal for Hollywood while Babs Johnson of the visitors was serving a major. Walker scored twice for the Oaks and McCuaig the same for Hollywood. Hayton replaced Bill Vaughan in the Hollywood nets, the latter and Earl Willey having departed to join St. Paul in the Central League.

GREEN CHESS TEAM SELECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 26—The Dartmouth College chess team has been selected as follows: Harvard W. Wood '33, Paterson, N. J.; George J. Mundt '33, Greenwich, Conn.; Richard J. Fowle '34, White Plains, N. Y., and Peter M. Day '35, Milwaukee, Wis. With the selection of the team, tentative arrangements are being made for matches with Yale, Princeton, Columbia and also other New York City institutions during the Christmas vacation period.

NEWARK TRAINS IN CLEARWATER

CLEARWATER, Fla., Nov. 26 (AP)—Mayor H. H. Baskin announced recently he had definitely closed with the Newark Club of the International League to train here next spring in place of the Brooklyn Dodgers, who will train in Miami. Newark's new camp is 22 miles from St. Petersburg where the New York Yankees train. Newark is a Yankee farm club.

Oxford-Cambridge Rugby on Dec. 6

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 26—The fifty-seventh intervarsity match, which will be played on the famous Twickenham ground on Dec. 6, infuses great interest these days into the doings of the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby football teams. Both have trained in a way very gratifying to its supporters and there now seems nothing to choose between them. Cambridge, apparently, is stronger forward whilst Oxford has greater talent among the back divisions.

It was bad news indeed for the Dark Blues this week when Capt. N. K. Lamport found himself obliged to stand down from the team, but he is expected to be back in the side by the time "the" game takes place and meanwhile the Oxonians are playing very gallantly without him. Thursday, for instance, they greatly impressed the critics by snatching a last-minute victory of 11 to 9 over a formidable fifteen, collected by Maj. R. V. Stanley. The visitors included 13 renowned international players, but the varsity hammered them hard and never allowed them to settle down.

The Oxford forwards excelled themselves. They dominated the set scrums and lineouts and were tremendously effective in the loose rushes. The backs lived up to their reputation, and D. C. King proved himself a very adequate substitute for the absent skipper at scrum half. Yes, this varsity side is going to be a tough proposition for the Cantabs, good though the latter undoubtedly are in the matter of "bustling" their opponents by fierce forward rushes.

Cambridge forwards impress one as being extremely versatile. They have developed a coördinated "shove" in the scrummages, and they hunt as a pack in the loose. They are fast to follow up, and can join handily in short-passing movements with their backs. The rest of the side is good enough to profit by the strenuous activities of the forwards.

Cambridge, this season, achieved some good wins—against Leicester and Swansea clubs for example—but in the most recent game against Blackheath, the Light Blues were rather disappointing. They lost 6 points to 17 and their backs did not work very well together. The forwards, however, were splendid although overmatched on this occasion by the very experienced eight they were up against.

The doings of the varsities are the outstanding phase of club rugger these days, but another striking feature this season is the continued success of Llanelly, one of the best known of Welsh clubs. This is the only top-class team still undefeated. In the most recent game the Welshmn played Sir Bartholomew's Hospital and won 17 to 3.

Yorkshire, which holds the English county cricket championship, is also a strong force in Rugby and Saturday its victory over Lancashire, 17 to 8, strengthens its prospects of becoming the champion of the north. The present positions, in the northern section intercounty Rugby championship are:

	W	D	L	Scores For	Agst	Pts
Yorkshire	2	1	0	47	32	5
Lancashire	2	0	1	28	23	4
Durham	2	0	1	46	30	4
Northumberland	1	2	1	28	22	4
Cheshire	1	1	1	28	24	3
Cumberland	0	0	4	21	73	0

The winners of the northern championship, together with those of the southern, eastern and western sections are reckoned as semifinalists and play a knockout tournament to decide which will hold the title of champion of the counties.

SQUASH RACQUETS PLAY OPENS SOON

Play in the interclub series scheduled by the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association opens on Dec. 17 in four classes, A, B, C, and D. While the starting date is the same in all four classes, the Class A season closes on Feb. 18, Class B on Feb. 11, Class C on Feb. 25 and Class D on Feb. 25.

Eight clubs will operate in Class A this season, one more than last. Walkover Club and Harvard Business School are the newcomers in this class. Harvard Club and Harvard University are entering only one team each this fall, instead of two each. Lincoln's Inn Society, Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club and Union Boat Club complete the Class A list.

The list of clubs in Class B has been cut from 10 to 7. The entries this fall are: Harvard University, Harvard Club, Lincoln's Inn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Faculty, Newton Centre S. T. C., Union Boat Club and University Club.

Two clubs have been added to Class C. The newcomers are Newton Y. M. C. A. and the Harvard Business School, while Lincoln's Inn has dropped its Class C team. The class will be run in two sections this coming winter, the winner of division 1 meeting the victor in division 2 on four dates in February to determine the class winner.

Class D competition will also be held in two sections the winners of the two divisions meeting on Feb. 18 and 25.

The Lockett Cup intercity matches between Boston, Philadelphia and New York will be held on Dec. 10 at the Harvard Club of Boston.

M. C. C. SCORES 339 FOR FOUR

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 26 (AP)—Three of the leading batsmen of the touring Marylebone Cricket Club of England combined today to give M. C. C. an overwhelming advantage over New South Wales in their cricket match. Going to the wickets for their first innings after New South Wales had scored 373 for their first time at bat, M. C. C. put on 339 for four wickets at close of play for the day. Herbert Sutcliffe was in brilliant form and knocked up 157, not out, combining with Wyatt for a first wicket stand of 140. Sutcliffe's innings of five hours included 19 fours. The Nawab of Pataudi was in first wicket down and made 61 in one hour and a half. The match continues Monday.

LEAGUE MAY COME BACK

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Nov. 26 (AP)—The old class "B" Central Baseball League of more than a decade ago is coming back, sponsors of a reorganization of the circuit believe. Six cities, including a number who have been out of the league for years, are ready for membership and two others are expected to fill out an eight-club circuit. The six are Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dayton and Springfield, Ohio; and Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Evansville, Ind.

VICTORIA SCORES 380 FOR FOUR

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 26 (By Canadian Press)—Victoria appeared in fine form yesterday playing against South Australia for the Sheffield Shield and had accounted for 380 runs for only four wickets. Rigg played in a careful style and got 159, while Darling, playing a dashing game, had batted 150 in three hours and three-quarters. He had 14 fours.

PRO HOCKEY ON PRAIRIE AGAIN

Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton to Make Up Circuit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta., Nov. 26—After an absence of six years, professional hockey returns to western Canada, when final arrangements for the opening of the season were completed at a meeting of the league owners, held in Calgary Nov. 15.

E. L. Richardson, who headed the strong Western Canada League during the years of 1923-24-25, was elected to the presidency of the new league. Four cities comprise the new organization, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton.

A schedule calling for 30 games for each team, 15 at home and 15 away, was drafted by President Richardson and accepted by the delegates. The league opens Dec. 5, with Regina Capitals opposing Saskatoon Crescents at the latter's home rink. Edmonton Eskimos inaugurate the season at Edmonton on Dec. 7 with the Calgary Tigers the visiting team.

Veteran Cameron Returns

Harry Cameron, veteran defenseman, who has had a long career in various leagues, returns to Saskatoon as playing manager. Cameron was a member of the Saskatoon Shieks under Newsy Lalonde in his last appearance in western Canada. Duke Keats is the playing manager of the Edmonton Eskimos. Reg Mackey, formerly a member of the Boston Tigers, in the Canadian-American League will be the playing captain of Lloyd Turner's Calgary team. National League hockey rules will prevail in the Western League.

The first player trade of the season was negotiated between Calgary and Edmonton. Goalie Red McCusker, late of the Tusla Oilers in the American League, was secured by Calgary in exchange for Earl Robertson, former Victoria goalie of the Pacific Coast League. Robertson performed with Hollywood of the California League last winter.

Players signed by the Calgary Tigers include Red McCusker, Reg Mackey, Ken Williamson, defenseman at one time with Victoria, John Houghbreggs, defense, formerly with Seattle, Bill Hutton, rightwinger with Detroit Olympics during the first part of last winter who also played with Boston Bruins and Ottawa Senators, and Max Sutherland, formerly with Seattle and Boston teams.

Manager Keats has signed the following men: Earl Robertson, goalie; Ernie Kenny, ex-coast leaguer and at one time with New York Rangers, defense; Art Gagne, rightwinger, last year with Detroit Olympics, and Paul Maher, leftwinger last year with Portland Buckaroos.

Saskatoon has secured Harry Cameron, Jack Kwasnie, forward last year with 'Frisco Black Hawks; Fred Gordon, formerly with Buffalo of American Association; Charley Mason, last year with Saskatoon Wesleys, junior team; Vern Kunsman, Seattle amateur; Charlie Collins, former member of Oakland Sheiks, California League, and Jack Heard, North Battleford amateur.

Reaume Is Signed

Regina has signed Herb Reaume, goalie formerly with St. Louis and the Boston Tigers, and Wayne Koski, Three Rivers team of the Quebec League and at one time with the Boston Cubs; Art Townsend, formerly with London of the International League and Portland Buckaroos; Charlie LaRoche of the Quebec League, and Frankie Sheppard of Tulsa Oilers, brother of John, now with New York Americans.

"Smoky" Harris, younger brother of the old Coast League star, has been secured by Calgary. Harris played with Seattle and the Boston Bruins. Each club intends to carry 10 men. The league is fairly compact and a complete swing around the circuit would entail approximately 1000 miles of traveling.

Edmonton has the largest seating capacity, as close to 5500 spectators can be accommodated with comfort. Calgary seats close to 4000, Saskatoon about 3500 and Regina approximately 4000. The Edmonton Arena also boasts the largest playing surface, comparing favorably with any surface on the continent.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
London	4	0	0	16	8	10
Buffalo	3	0	3	12	9	6
Syracuse	3	0	1	11	6	6
Windsor	2	1	3	13	19	5
Detroit	1	1	3	5	8	3
Cleveland	0	2	3	12	19	2

RESULTS NOV. 25

London 4, Cleveland 1.
Windsor 1, Buffalo 0, overtime.

OLYMPIC STAR FEATURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Nov. 26—Buffalo Bisons went down to defeat before the Windsor Bulldogs here last night, 1 to 0, in overtime. Harold Simpson, center for the Winnipeg Olympic champions last winter, scored the lone goal on a pass from Dr. Stanley Brown after four minutes of play in the extra period. It was Windsor's first victory in three home games this season.

LONDON INCREASES LEAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Nov. 26—London Tecumsehs strengthened their hold on first place in the International Hockey League by defeating Cleveland Indians, 4 to 1. London has now stretched its undefeated record to six games, having won four games and tied two, and holds a lead of four points over Buffalo and Syracuse.

U. S. PLAYERS LEAD, 6 TO 0

BRISBANE, Australia, Nov. 26 (AP)—The touring United States tennis team continued its sweep against Australia today to win three singles matches and take a lead of 6 matches to 0. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., playing his first singles game of the series, defeated E. F. Moon, 6—3, 6—2; Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won from H. O. Hopman, 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, and John W. Van Ryn defeated Cliff Sproule, 8—7, 4—6, 7—5. Allison and Van Ryn and Hopman and Vivian McGrath were two sets all and 6—6 in games in the final set of the only doubles match of the day when play had to be abandoned. The Americans won the first two sets, 6—3, 6—4, and then dropped the next two, 3—6, 5—7.

COTTON MARKET LOWER

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP)—Cotton declined about $1 a bale today to the lowest levels touched so far this season, March contracts sold off to 5.86, making a decline of nearly $4 a bale from the high price of last summer, and the mid-afternoon market was within a point or two of the lowest at net declines of 19 to 20 points.

DULUTH OPENS WITH WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 25—Three scores within two minutes in the opening period gave the Duluth Hornets a 3-to-1 victory over the St. Paul Greyhounds in the opening game of the American Hockey Association here last night.

SPORTS GERMAN

FOUR YEARS AHEAD

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau Berlin

THE first applications for seats for the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936 have been received by the German Olympic Committee—four years ahead of time. The very first was made by Norman N. Rankow of Hollywood, Calif. He was followed by R. B. Jameson, director of the athletic department of the Wooster High School, Wooster, Ohio, who wants 100 admittance cards. Since then a steady flow of applications has poured in. The German Olympic authorities have plunged whole-heartedly into preparations—also four years ahead of time. The country is to be combed for talented athletes, who will receive special training, and schoolboys will be able to attend courses in their vacations.

Germany favors Italy's plan for holding European track and field event championships, which would steel the European men and women for Olympic competition. These championships may be held for the first time next year in Rome. The organizing nation, it is proposed, should defray the expenses of 100 participants from 22 nations. Each nation would be permitted to send two representatives for each event, but would have to pay for itself the expenses of everyone beyond a prearranged quota. But Germany would even go a step further. Joseph Waltzer has proposed that, in order to increase interest and facilitate financing, the European championships should be split up into groups, each nation organizing the championships for events at which it excels. Finland, for instance, would organize the long-distance championships, Great Britain the hurdles and middle-distances, Germany the sprints, and so forth.

German Lauds Americans

The German Olympic athletes returned from Los Angeles, Calif., full of praise for the sporting attitude of the people of the United States. Adolf Metzner, Germany's fine 400-meter runner, writes of the "natural friendliness" encountered in the United States, of the "breezy spirit filling the American sporting press," and he lauds the American public for supporting anyone who does his best, no matter whether he finishes first or last. Dr. Diem, secretary-general of the German Olympic Committee, who was also in Los Angeles, stated in a recent speech that "moral stamina more than physicality" produced Olympic victories. In the same speech he rejected the developing of super-athletes in preparation for 1936. He advocated instead a continuation of the successful German policy of broadening the basis of sports in Germany.

There could be no better proof of the extent to which sports have spread in Germany, in the manner desired by Dr. Diem, than the fact that about 300,000 "sport medals" have already been awarded. Every German can acquire one if he or she fulfills five athletic tests, which must be passed within 12 months under competent supervision. The tests, which may be selected according to the preference of the candidate, range over the whole field of athletic endeavor, even to canoeing and air gliding. Men and women between 18 and 32, who pass their five tests (one from each of five groups of events) receive a bronze medal, men and women between 32 and 40 a silver medal, and all over 40 a gold medal. For boys and girls a special medal has been issued.

A ranking list of the six best women athletes in the world for each track and field event, published by Der Leichathlet, shows Maria Dollinger holding the fourth place in the 100 meters with a time of 12.1s., and the second place in the 200 meters with 25.2s. In the 800 meters Fräulein Kimmel holds second position with 2m. 21.1s., and Fräulein Doerffeldt is third with 1-10s. more. In the 80-meter hurdles Germany is sixth with 12s. by Selma Grieme. Helma Notte and Fräulein Neiderhold are fourth and fifth in the high jump, with 1.59 meters and 1.58 meters, respectively, and Selma Grieme is first in the running broad jump with 5.47 meters. German girls also hold the fourth and sixth places in the latter event. Grete Heublein is second in discus throwing, with 40.43 meters. In the weight-putting, German women hold the first five positions, led by Fräulein Schroeder, with 13.25 meters. Also in throwing the javelin, German women hold first, second, fourth and sixth positions, led by Inge Braumueller, with 44.64 meters. No fewer than five German women athletes can throw the javelin farther than 40 meters. So there is good reason for Germany's pride in the prowess of her athletic daughters.

Germany Has Promising Tennis Player

At last Germany has again a really promising young lawn tennis player—Baron Gottfried von Cramm. In 1932 Davis Cup matches Baron von Cramm defeated H. W. Austin of England, 5—7, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2, in Berlin, and F. X. Shields of the United States, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, in Paris. Then he won back the German men's singles championship for his country after the title had been in foreign lands for three years. He defeated the 1931 winner, Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3. Baron von Cramm is stylish and is generally regarded as a worthy successor to the late Hans Moldenhauer.

On the German ranking list, which has just been issued by the German lawn-tennis authorities, Baron von Cramm is placed second, behind Daniel Prenn, and he is followed by Gustav Jaennecke and E. Nourney. The women's list is headed by Hilde Krahwinkel, who is followed by Marieuluis Horn and Frau Paula von Reznicek. Popular Cilly Aussem, last year's Wimbledon victor (she played the finals against Fräulein Krahwinkel), is missing from the ranking list, as she did not play sufficiently in European tournaments this year.

Hamilton Tigers Win From Sarnia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Ont., Nov. 26—Hamilton Tigers, successors to the Montreal Club as Interprovincial Rugby Union Champions, moved a step nearer the Canadian title won last fall by Montreal, when they defeated Sarina Imperials by 15 to 11 in an eastern Canada final here. It was only a lead secured in the early minutes of the first period that enabled the locals to qualify to meet University of Toronto, intercollegiate title holders, in Toronto today.

Turville who was the outstanding player on the snow covered and sloppy field, ran back a kick 50 yards and on the first down let Gardner away around the end for a touchdown. Sarnia came back and scored a single, but then Sprague broke through the Sarnia line and ran 65 yards for another touch. Each team scored a touch in the second period while Sarnia added their second in the third and toward the end of the game had Hamilton backed in their own end of the field. In the final minute Sarnia tried a forward pass, but it was ruled incompleted.

After the opening minutes Sarnia at least held their own.

HAMILTON		SARNIA
Wilson, Wright, lo		ro, Reeve, Finch
Simpson, Tedford, ro		lo, Manore, Fraser
Sprague, Reid, lm		rm, Putnam, Welsh
Timmis, Friday, rm		lm, Smith, Van Horne
Denman, il		ri, Parsons, Spears
Clark, Summerhayes, ri		il, Scharf, Baker
Barker, s		s, Malloy
Sutton, Parker, qb		qb, Hayes
Gardner, Crawford, lhb		rhb, Parsaca, L. Perry
Turville, chb		chb, Stirling
Boadway, Patterson, rhb		lhb, N. Perry, Brown
Small, rw		fw, Harris

Score—Hamilton 15, Sarnia 11. Touchdowns—Gardner, Sprague and Wilson for Hamilton; Harris and N. Perry for Sarnia. Kick to deadline—Stirling for Sarnia. Referee—K. Barwick, Montreal. Umpire—H. Creighton, Toronto. Head linesman—J. Breen, London. Time—Four 15m. periods.

CONNORS GIVEN NEW DUTIES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 26 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced last night that George Connors will be relieved of his duties as associate track coach to become advisory trainer of all Eli athletic teams. Connors will assume his new duties at once and will turn over his track activities to his associate, Frank Kanaly, who came to Yale from the University of Maine five years ago. Connors, whose appointment is for the balance of the college year, came to Yale 10 years ago from Exeter where for many years he was track coach and trainer. Under his coaching, the Yale track team won the intercollegiates in 1924, placed third last year and carried off second honors one other year. He has also been trainer of the football team since coming to Yale.

CRISLER SUCCEEDS WITTMER

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 26 (AP)—Herbert Orin (Fritz) Crisler, who has just completed his first season as head football coach at Princeton, yesterday was named to succeed Albert Wittmer, Princeton '22, as coach of the Tiger basketball quintet. Wittmer, Princeton football coach until replaced by Crisler, surrendered the basketball coaching job because of a needed rest.

NORTHEASTERN U. ELECTS

George R. Lamb '35 of Newtonville, Mass., has been elected captain of the Northeastern University cross-country team it was announced Friday. Lamb, who is a student in the School of Business Administration, is the first sophomore ever elected harrier captain.

Billiard Tourney Starts on Dec. 5

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Ten players are to compete for the world's championship at professional pocket billiards, to be held for 18 days starting Dec. 5 in New York City, it is announced here by C. A. Storer, president of the National Billiard Association of America. E. R. Greenleaf of New York, many times champion, is to defend the title.

Others listed for the tourney are George Kelly, Philadelphia, last year's runner-up; Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland, who held first honors in the pocket field in 1930, and finished third in the 1931 tournament; Andrew Ponsi, Philadelphia, eastern sectional champion in 1931; Benjamin Allen, Kansas City, three times holder of the world title; Frank Taberski, Schenectady, N. Y., world champion in 1916-17-18-25-27-28 and 1929; Pasquale Natalie, Chicago, 1932 northern sectional winner; James F. Mills, San Jose, Calif., 1932 western sectional winner; Walter Franklin, Kansas City, southern sectional winner, and James Caras, eastern sectional winner.

The schedule calls for 45 games at 125 balls each. The style of play is 14.1 rack pocket billiards.

Seventy players took part in the 18 elimination divisional and sectional tournaments held in 15 cities in the United States. From these the four sectional winners were chosen to meet the title defender and the three players who qualified for play by placing high in last year's tourney. To these eight were added the seeded players, Allen and Taberski.

QUEENSLAND TRAINS BOYS IN FARMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensl.—With the idea of keeping boys on the land, the Queensland Government has decided to extend its farm training policy. Three or four sites near Brisbane are being investigated with the idea of starting experimental farms for the training of the boys.

The Government's idea is not to coddle the boys, but train them in agriculture on similar lines to experiences that have to be undergone by settlers on new holdings. Thus they will receive the practical work to which they can apply the most modern theories.

STUBBS GREETS CANDIDATES

Coach Joseph Stubbs, Harvard '20, greeted one of the most promising ice hockey squads in Harvard history on Friday night. Plans were made to open the season's practice in the Boston Garden on Tuesday. More than 30 candidates turned out, including the veteran goalie, Paul deB. deGive '34, and the seasoned forward line of Capt. Robert Saltonstall Jr. '33, Ian Baldwin '33 and John W. Putnam '33. Among other promising candidates were Benjamin Beale '34, Walter C. Everett '33, Wyndham L. Hasler '34, Roger H. Martin '34, Clarence C. Fell Jr. '33 and Milton L. Pruyn '35, former St. Paul's School star, who appears to be the most polished hockey player to enter Harvard since the days of George Owen, defense man for the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League.

BRITAIN READY TO EXPAND ITS AIR SERVICES

Indian Line to Be Extended Across Continent to Australia

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Definite signs are discerned that the recovery of world trade will bring about a rapid development of feeder air-lines to the trunk air-lines of the British Empire. These main lines are already established to South Africa and India, and the Indian one is to be extended in the near future, across India and via Burma and the Dutch East Indies to Australia.

Pioneer flights have already taken place down the west of Africa and the establishment of a regular service on this route would open the way for branch links across the African continent to the existing Imperial Airways route between Cairo and the cape. From north to south there are vast territories to be tapped which are constantly increasing in importance. Among them are French West Africa, Nigeria, the French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa, the Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, the Rhodesias, and other countries comprising the Union of South Africa.

In the Belgian Congo, air services already connect the important centers, Stanleyville, Coquilhatville, Loulouabourg and Leopoldville with the coast at Boma. In Kenya a service in conjunction with Imperial Airways operates between Nairobi and Kisumu on the shore of Lake Victoria. In Nigeria an experimental mail service has been flying for a year between Lagos in Southern Nigeria and Tiko in the Cameroons.

In Southwest Africa routes have been opened for mails, passengers and goods between Windhoek and Grootfontein, Keetmanshoop, Walfis Bay and Kimberly, and through the last-named with Imperial Airways. In Tanganyika the Government owns six commercial aircraft, at present used mostly for survey work, but which will be available for a service to the east coast when opportunity arises.

Australia and New Zealand have both been going through difficult times and Government help for air services has not been available, but both have a good supply of pilots, airdromes, emergency landing-grounds, and a good nucleus supply of aircraft. In Australia the dwellers in quite a number of towns away from the coast have tasted the benefits of an aviation service, though many of these operated only temporarily. When trade improves these people are expected to clamor for these services to be resumed.

LONDON STARTS QUAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Port of London Authority has commenced the construction of a new quay at the Royal Victoria Dock where vessels will discharge cargoes of grain for a new large flour mill. The site is in the center of London's largest dock system.

Chicago Adds Northwood Susan To Its 'Celebrated Cows' List

'Susie' and 'Buttercup' Vie With Mrs. O'Leary's Bovine for Fame as They Pass Through World's Most Exclusive Cow Path

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 26—Mrs. O'Leary's cow, widely known because of its alleged responsibility for starting the great Chicago fire of 1871 by kicking over a lamp, has a new competitor for fame in Chicago. Indeed, thanks to the many modern aids to publicity, such as the up-to-date press agent has, Northwood Susan the Sixth, a pure-bred milking Shorthorn, has a fairly good chance of getting even more notice than Mrs. O'Leary's cow.

Northwood Susan did not start a fire, but had the distinction of being the first animal in some 50 years or more to walk down the famous $177,000 cow path underneath one of Chicago's big office buildings.

Perhaps there are many people who did not know anything about this famous cow path, but it has been there for almost a century, even though it hasn't been used as a cow path for many long years. Due to legal entanglements in the deeds on the ground, it is likely to be there for many more years, because a $2,000,000 office building of 22 stories has been built over it. The lost space is valued at $177,000. It represents an annual loss in rental of $10,000. However, the cow path is open to all comers. The only thing they have to do is to push open the swinging doors which lead into Monroe Street, just west of Clark.

Yesterday Northwood Susan decided to take advantage of the privilege which has been assured, apparently for all time, to her kind. And she would not be selfish and go alone, she decided. She would take her three-weeks-old calf, Buttercup.

Of course such an event must be properly publicized. There were press agents buzzing around with "handouts" for the reporters. There were camera men with carefully poised lenses awaiting the arrival of the stars. There were movie reel photographers. There was a huge crowd.

At the right moment, Northwood Susan and her little Buttercup came; they saw; they conquered. They are made. They have their public with them. Now, when they appear at the forthcoming International Livestock Exposition among the other entrants for prizes, they will be head and horns, so to speak, ahead of the other entrants.

Northwood Susan was well on the way to fame anyway. She had won the grand championship at the last Wisconsin State Fair as well as many other prizes. For Buttercup such an event was naturally more of a thrill; she was new to the game.

History records that the unique and costly cow path goes back to the middle of the last century when the owner of an inside lot insisted on maintaining the right to drive his cows across this strip of land to the street, and that during the intervening years the titles of the adjoining pieces of land have become so complicated it seems probable the path will always have to be kept open.

Livestock Show Ribbon Goes to 15-Year-Old Girl

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 (AP) — Jean Leake, 15, brown eyed and pretty, conquered the International Livestock Exposition on her first trip from her North Dakota farm home. Twenty-four hours after arriving, she won the first purple ribbon at the big show, taking individual honors in the noncollegiate judging contest. A scholarship, donated by Chicago business men, was part of her international winnings.

The show opened unofficially yesterday with farm boys and girls from 16 states participating in the noncollegiate judging contest, prelude to the exposition proper.

Officials of the show said advancement of the event was necessitated by greatly increased entries in an overcrowded schedule. Most of the 14,000 cattle, sheep, swine and horses entered in the show were in their stalls adjoining the amphitheater at the Union stock yards.

Approximately 5000 samples of farm crops are on display. Judges wil dub the men, who coöperated best with nature in producing corn, wheat, oats and hay, kings of American farmers. Horse shows, in which the best in the country will go through their paces, will accelerate the tempo of the exposition.

AUSTRALIAN WAR PENSIONS DECLINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — The annual report of the Repatriation Commission, tabled in the House of Representatives, says it is safe to assume that future years will see a great decline in expenditure under the Australian Soldiers' Repatriation Act. The amount debited to war pensions in the Commonwealth and elsewhere for the last financial year was £7,162,048, a reduction of £834,132 on the previous year.

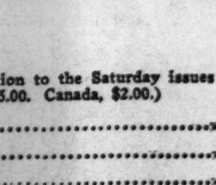
New pension claims granted during the year numbered 5592, consisting of 520 members of the forces, 943 wives, 3868 children, and 261 other dependents. Reviews of pensions were undertaken in 57,264 instances, and 12,378 pensions were canceled or discontinued, leaving the number of pensions in force on June 30 last at 274,111. This figure includes incapacitated soldiers and the dependents of deceased and incapacitated men.

TENNESSEE ELECTRIC POWER

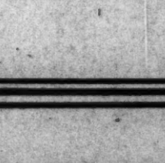
Tennessee Electric Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, net income of $2,409,790 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $3,436,159 in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1931.

Stamps Are Interesting

Stamps are interesting . . . They picture the world's outstanding men, places and events; they bring you a bit of history and geography; they tell absorbing stories with fascinating illustrations.



For those who are interested in stamps, The Sun publishes every Saturday a special feature of several columns called *The Stamp Collector.* It describes and illustrates the new stamps and cachets from all parts of the world. It reports the stamp exhibits and the activities of the stamp societies and records interestingly all the major events in the stamp world.



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ISSUES PILE UP FOR LAWMAKERS AT WESTMINSTER

Tariffs and Money Reform Among Measures of World-Wide Effect

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The new session of the British Parliament which began Nov. 22 has before it a long program involving many momentous decisions.

Legislation to be passed concerns unemployment, national economy, agriculture, housing, transport and second-chamber reform at home, while the vital question has to be settled of an entirely new constitution for the whole sub-continent of India. Decisions are also pending upon armaments, currency reform, war debts, tariffs and other questions of world-wide importance.

Unemployment comes up in a Government bill to reorganize relief for 2,700,000 workers upon the lines of the majority recommendations of the Royal Commission under Judge Holman Gregory. The main object of these recommendations is to render solvent the existing state insurance system for unemployment, and to establish some uniform arrangement for helping those unemployed able-bodied workers who are not provided for by this system.

The question of national economy is to be dealt with in the budget. Here the chief problem to be solved is how to bring down national expenditure sufficiently to enable the present crushing burden of taxation to be lightened without shaking national credit.

Limitation of Imports

In agriculture a sustained effort is to be made to bring idle hands, idle lands and idle capital into profitable partnership with one another, thereby helping to provide work for those in need without hurting other branches of industry. This scheme includes international agreements to limit imports of agricultural produce, thereby helping farmers by raising home market prices.

As regards housing, legislation is in preparation to deal with the difficult problem of rent restriction. This system of interference with freedom of contract was resorted to during the war to prevent the breaking up of homes. It has since been continued in order to avoid causing hardship to tenants in possession. It has caused a complication in the housing problem owing to its deterrent effect upon private building enterprise.

Test of Electoral Opinion

Concerning transport, legislation is proposed to deal with the recommendations of a committee presided over by Sir Arthur Salter. These recommendations are directed to preserving the solvency of British railways by effecting reasonable redistribution of traffic between them and road transport.

Second-chamber reform, a problem long urged upon the Government by its Conservative supporters, while under discussion, has not yet reached the stage for legislation. Its object is to prevent any hasty swing of the democratic pendulum in the future contrary to the permanent wishes of the majority of the electorate. It is designed to set up a responsible body carrying sufficient weight in the community to enable it to be intrusted safely with power to test electoral opinion in any cases where it may think that unduly revolutionary changes are impending.

Legislation to bring into effect the long-discussed new constitution for India is also to be introduced during the session. This legislation is the outcome of the Round-Table and other conferences and negotiations between Great Britain and India extending over a number of years, and vitally affecting 350,000,000 persons of the Orient.

Questions of international armaments, war debts, and tariffs, are to be discussed from time to time during the session, in connection with Britain's general foreign policy. One of the biggest of the problems concerns Britain's attitude regarding the sanctity of treaties, as touching the question of sovereignty in Manchuria.

Irish Free State Places Buckley In Viceroy Post

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 26—The appointment of Mr. Donal Buckley to succeed Mr. James McNeill as Governor-General of the Irish Free State was announced here today. Mr. McNeill resigned last month as a protest against what he described as the "calculated discourtesy" with which he had been treated by the Free State Government.

Mr. Eamon de Valera's decision to fill the post instead of leaving it vacant, as many thought he would, is interpreted here as being due simply to practical difficulties which arise under the present Free State constitution if the country is without a Governor-General, and not to any change in the Fianna Fail Party's attitude toward Britain—that of complete disconnection.

Although it was known for some days that the appointment was about to be made, the choice of Mr. Buckley came as a surprise. The announcement followed the usual formula—"His Majesty the King, on the advice of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, has appointed Donald Buckley, Esquire, to the office of Governor-General of the Irish Free State."

Mr. Buckley was one of the members of the Dail who opposed the Anglo-Irish treaty, but since his defeat in the election of 1923 he has taken little active part in politics. He was educated at Belvedere, a Jesuit College in Dublin, and is an ardent supporter of the movement for revival of the Irish language. He is the third Governor-General since the treaty.

Records Show Eight Women Saw Sons Elected President of the United States

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—President-Elect Roosevelt's mother, Mrs. James Roosevelt, is the eighth woman to see her son elected President of the United States, an exhaustive study of historical records disclosed Nov. 17.

The traditional dream of American women came true for her last week when she sat in a New York hotel and watched machines grind out a steady flow of election returns which soon spelled a victory.

At that time someone told her she was the first woman since Mary Washington to see her son elected President.

But a search through biographical records, genealogies, old wills and other data has disclosed that Mrs. Roosevelt shares the honor with seven other women. The mother of George Washington witnessed her illustrious son's inauguration. Other Presidents' mothers who saw their sons elected were Mrs. Susanna Adams, mother of John Adams; Mrs. Nelly Madison, Mrs. Jane Polk, Mrs. Hannah Grant, Mrs. Eliza Garfield and Mrs. Nancy McKinley.

Many of the Presidents paid glowing tributes to their mothers. Most celebrated is Lincoln's: "All I am or hope to be I owe to my angel mother." Buchanan wrote that "any little distinction which I may have acquired" was the result of his mother's influence.

But in general, history has paid little attention to these women whose sons for 144 years have guided the nation. In only a few biographies are they mentioned. Complete biographies of the Presidents' fathers have been preserved, however. Only four saw their sons receive the highest honor the nation can bestow.

The most recent was John Calvin Coolidge. Jesse Grant had the distinction of serving as a postmaster under his son.

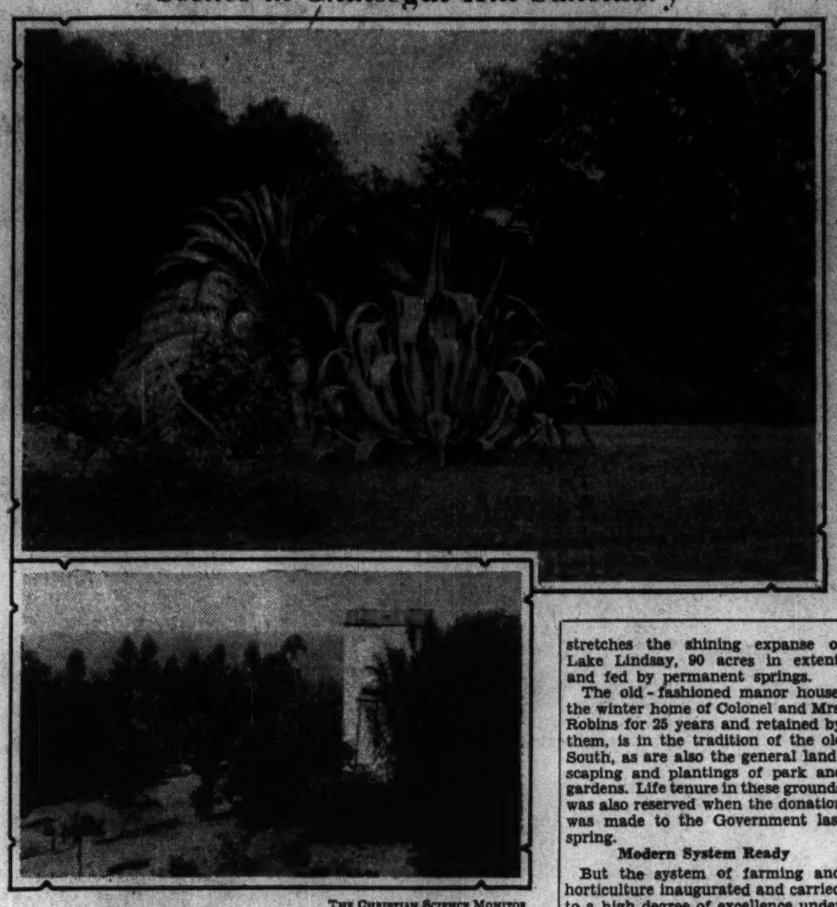
The records also disclose that Franklin D. Roosevelt will be three years under the average age of Presidents when he is inaugurated next March. He will be 51 on Jan. 30.

CARNEGIE HEAD ASKS MODIFIED BONUS LAW

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 26 (AP)—A constitutional amendment prohibiting payment of bonuses and pensions to soldiers uninjured in war is proposed by Dr. Samuel Harden Church, president of Carnegie Institute, in the November issue of the Carnegie Magazine. Dr. Church recites that Gibbon, the historian, attributed the fall of the Roman Empire to the mercenary demands of her soldiers and says "we are rapidly advancing to that point in this country."

His article, in the form of a letter to President Hoover, says: "My purpose in offering this amendment is to put an end to the raids upon the Treasury which follow every war, and which, through the connivance of fearful politicians, transforms our armies of patriotic citizens into regiments of mercenary troops and soldiers of fortune." A great majority of the soldiers in the World War, he said, "resent this debasement of patriotism as the negation of all that is noble and exalted in the ideals of the nation."

Scenes in Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORIDA HOME OF COLONEL AND MRS. ROBINS

Only Manor House Reserved in 2083-Acre Estate Donated to United States. Upper—Chinsegut Gardents. Lower—Observation Tower in Arboreal Setting.

Robins Estate in Florida Devoted to Research Work

Gift to Government Used as Federal Station for Plant Experimentation and Animal Husbandry Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKSVILE, Fla.—In the six months since the Department of Agriculture took over Chinsegut Hill, the estate donated by Col. and Mrs. Raymond Robins to the Government, the chief efforts of federal management have been directed to experimentation in citrus culture on the one hand, and, on the other, to different phases of animal industry. Colonel and Mrs. Robins are here at present, having arrived by motor from Asheville, N. C., on Thursday.

The progress of the research work is highly commended by two Washington officials, Mr. E. W. Sheets and Mr. J. T. Bowen, who have been visiting the new federal station for conference with the local superintendent, Mr. W. F. Ward. Mr. Sheets is chief of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry in the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Bowen senior electrician.

The charming place, known for a quarter of a century as the Robins' winter home, Chinsegut Hill, now known as Chinsegut Hill Sanctuary, is five miles north of Brooksville, in the same county, Hernando, and comprises 2083 acres of farms, timberlands, lake shores, and bearing orange and grapefruit groves. The location is halfway down the west peninsular coast and but a few miles inland from the Gulf of Mexico. Fifty miles southward, by a very fine highway, lies the city and port of Tampa, metropolis of the section. Its situation makes the new federal station easily accessible by rail, highways, and water.

Great Fertility

It is a region of great fertility and varied features, this west-coastal strip of Florida, with the Chinsegut farms centering it. Newcomers often remark on the hill-and-dale type of country, instead of the expected unbroken pine barrens, marshlands, or gay savannas.

"Real hills, too," a federal official observed, looking with satisfaction from cresting grovelands. "This Chinsegut eminence is credited by the county survey with an elevation of 364 feet, which raises it to the rank of the highest point in the peninsula."

"But it is of more importance," said the other Bureau of Agriculture representative, "that we find here in a limited tract this amazing variety of soils. Our chief of scientific research has declared, you know, that in order to carry out the activities planned and possible for this surprisingly diversified soil-area of some 2000 acres, we should, without it, have had to establish units in 13 states."

From the modern development, actual and projected, of today one naturally reverts to the past, and not so distant past. For it is more than historic legend that for generations the Seminoles built their signal fires on Chinsegut peak, to be answered by the island and coastal chiefs.

Rich native resources are still here as in Indian days. Tracts of virgin pine, unravished by the turpentiner's axe, run into hundreds of acres. Great-girthed oaks abound, shading every slope, bowering every lake-shore, the native palms waving sunlit fronds between. There is, in fact, the greatest redundance of forest growth, as of floral and bird life.

At the foot of Chinsegut Hill stretches the shining expanse of Lake Lindsay, 90 acres in extent, and fed by permanent springs.

The old-fashioned manor house, the winter home of Colonel and Mrs. Robins for 25 years and retained by them, is in the tradition of the old South, as are also the general landscaping and plantings of park and gardens. Life tenure in these grounds was also reserved when the donation was made to the Government last spring.

Modern System Ready

But the system of farming and horticulture inaugurated and carried to a high degree of excellence under the Robins régime on the estate, was modern to the last note, as also the dairy equipment, animal husbandry units, homes of the farm and park workers, irrigating system, tractors and other agricultural machinery. The Department of Agriculture had but to step in and carry forward.

In making presentation of this unusual $250,000 gift to the United States last spring, Colonel and Mrs. Robins outlined the plan and purpose they had in view regarding the estate under federal management. In effect it was this:

To establish:

1. A game and bird sanctuary.
2. A plant industry culture and experiment station, with special emphasis upon citrus and subtropical fruits and subtropical plants and ornamentals.
3. A forestry culture and protection station.
4. An animal husbandry, poultry and farm demonstration and experiment station developing, if desirable, the existing units—hog unit, dairy unit, beef cattle, chicken, turkey and duck units, apiary and others.

The purpose, as emphasized by Colonel and Mrs. Robins "should be to develop a permanent rural lighthouse and community center along lines thus indicated." The use of the property, they suggested in offering it, could be initiated with as many or as few units as deemed advisable by the Department of Agriculture, in which would be vested the direct control and management.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Alice B. MacNab, Clinton, Mass.
Eva Z Prichard, Boston, Mass.
Arthur E. Sanford, Larchmont, N. Y.
Harry L. Mourer, Tulsa, Okla.
Mrs. Myra Lord Twiss, Calais, Maine.
Frederick S. Twiss, Calais, Maine.
Mrs. Mary Georgia Hall, Elmira, N. Y.
Collins L. Hall, Elmira, N. Y.
Miss Virginia Nims, Boston, Mass.
Mary Fraser, Maynard, Mass.
Peggy L. Soule, Concord, Mass.
Polly Newell Soule, Concord, Mass.
Virginia Elms, South Sudbury, Mass.
Ruth Homond, Weston, Mass.
Doris Smith, Concord, Mass.
Barbara Smith, W. Concord, Mass.
Nancy Duncan, W. Acton, Mass.
Mrs. Angela B. Bemis, Cambridge, Mass.
Harold B. Bemis, Cambridge, Mass.
Robert E. Bemis Jr., Cambridge, Mass.
Catherine B. Case, Bristol, Conn.
Florence Farnham, Winchester, Mass.
Archibald E. Palen, Denver, Colo.
Peter Rinaldo, Wheaton, Ill.
Mrs. Stanley M. Stocker, Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. Marian P. Brown, West Newton, Mass.
Col. John H. Elliott, St. Louis, Mo.
Elizabeth Elliott, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Clara M. Manzone, East Jaffrey, N. H.
Videtta Manzone, East Jaffrey, N. H.
Mario Manzone, East Jaffrey, N. H.
Fred Schwarz, East Jaffrey, N. H.
Mrs. Frances Rollband, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Olive May Thompson, Flushing, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna M. Zellars, New York, N. Y.
Robert S. Wilkinson Jr., New York, N. Y.
Michael Davis Jr., Roxbury, Mass.

Japanese Change Tactics at Geneva

(Continued from Page 1)

mended to Nanking that the Chinese Government make plans accordingly.

Nanking Rejects Tokyo Plan for Direct Parley

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Nov. 26 — Nanking has officially rejected tentative proposals from Tokyo for direct negotiations regarding Manchuria. Tokyo suggested a Sino-Japanese conference, with observers from all the powers concerned, who would be permitted to discuss matters directly bearing upon their interests.

Mr. T. V. Soong, acting head of the Cabinet, and Mr. Lo Wen-kan, Foreign Minister, received the American, British, French, German and Italian Ministers at Nanking and denied the rumor that Nanking was more disposed to negotiate directly, declaring that the Japanese were responsible for the rumor.

Mr. Soong asserted that the issue would remain in the League's hands until some decision had been made regarding not only Manchuria's future, but the question of the sanctity of the Nine-Power and the Kellogg treaties.

The Chinese press emphasizes that the League will probably be unable to afford a final solution of the Manchurian dispute and urges continuance of the vigorous defensive policy which is likely eventually to defeat Japan.

While Chinese sectional autonomy is growing, all factions apparently approve of Nanking's policy regarding Manchuria and oppose direct negotiations. Unanimity on this issue appears greater than at any time since the occupation of Mukden.

Labor Federation Rejects One Plan For Five-Day Week

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 26 (AP)—One plan rejected, the American Federation of Labor turned today to other proposals for shortening the work week.

A resolution that the federation agitate for a federal constitutional amendment requiring a six-hour day and five-day week was voted down almost unanimously yesterday. "We're for the shorter work week," President William Green explained, "but a constitutional amendment isn't the proper means."

How the desired abbreviation is to be sought, he said, will "not be determined until the proper time—when other committees, also considering the question in different lights, make their reports."

A proposal for compulsory unemployment insurance is expected to come before the convention today.

The convention yesterday expressed opposition to a sales tax, denied women's auxiliaries a representative; reaffirmed the A. F. of L.'s stand for equality among workers, regardless of race or color; voted to unionize chain store employees and to accelerate activity toward enlisting laundry workers.

Michigan Law School To Receive $8,711,116

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The University of Michigan law school receives the $8,711,116 from the estate of Mr. Wilson Cook, millionaire lawyer, it was disclosed yesterday with the filing of a transfer tax appraisal which fixed the net estate at $10,123,967.

Two nephews, Mr. John P. and Mr. Chauncey F. Cook, both of Hillsdale, Mich., each received $50,000. A sister, Mrs. Martha A. Keating, of Muskegon, Mich., and a niece, Miss Helen Chase, of Dorchester, Mass., each received $25,000.

State Gives Work to 2700 Men In Campaign Against Mosquito

Besides Draining Activities, Planting of Aquatic Gardens Is Urged by Expert Who Finds Bladderworts Entrap and Consume the Larvæ

For 2700 citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts unemployment problems have been solved by mosquitoes.

Mr. Edward Wright, chairman of the State Reclamation Board, which began its work on Cape Cod in 1929 with a fund of $200,000 received from wealthy cape residents, said today that the results obtained by digging ditches to drain waste land and destroy the breeding places of mosquitoes, encouraged its continuance.

"The program called for a large expenditure to reclaim swampy land and salt marshes near the seacoast. In March, 1931, Gov. Joseph Ely saw the chance to give employment to men out of work, and since then more than 90 per cent of the $500,000 spent has gone to 2700 laborers who dug by hand the necessary ditches.

"Whatever is needed to maintain the original work is assessed to towns and villages nearby. Property has been increased in value as much as 175 per cent in some cases." Most of the draining has been done near the seacoast, where the least desirable mosquitoes breed. These salt marsh varieties are known to travel more than 30 miles from their place of origin, while those common to small marshes and stagnant pools inland seldom go more than a few hundred feet. These latter varieties could be kept under control by neighborhood groups.

From Cornell University comes another method of dealing with this problem. "Instead of swatting mosquitoes, go plant aquatic gardens," is substantially the advice of Prof. Robert Matheson of that institution.

"Of course the biting insect perched in a businesslike manner where its drill can do the most damage, presents an immediate problem which must be dealt with in the good old-fashioned way, but mosquitoes have certain likes and dislikes when it comes to raising their children near certain plants so that by careful planting they may be kept under control," he says.

Professor Matheson has been experimenting with various water plants and their relations to the common varieties of mosquitoes. Perhaps the most interesting results were obtained from a study of the plants popularly known as bladderworts, a group of predacious flowering plants often occuring in great abundance directly below the surface of the water. The numerous small bladders and finely divided leaves easily identify it.

These plants actually "set" their bladders for the capture of prey. Mosquito larvæ enter the outer vestibule of the bladder and by their movements stimulate the closing valve which causes the side walls to expand and the inrushing water sweeps the entrapped insects within. The valve closes and the organism is held until digested to furnish food for plant growth.

"The bladderworts are very graceful plants," says Professor Matheson, "growing luxuriantly where they occur. Planting them would make an attraction to any fishpond, small lake, pool, or brook."

Duckweeds, small surface-covering aquatic plants were also experimented with. Here Professor Matheson found that ponds covered with these plants harbored all sorts of predacious insects which normally attack mosquito larvæ.

Various species of Chara, a complex group of beautiful and graceful algæ plants which grow with great vigor and make a most pleasing bottom covering for otherwise unsightly ponds, were also found to be detrimental to the best interests of the mosquitoes.

However, there are still many questions which have to be answered. For instance, what species of Chara actually do inhibit larval growth and which of them have no effect? Does plankton, microscopic organisms funds in water, constitute the food supply of the larvæ, or do they obtain most of their food from substances in solution in the water and from decaying organic wastes? If the latter, then does the Chara remove these substances in solution so rapidly as to starve the larvæ?

The latter seems to Professor Matheson quite possible in as much as mosquitoe larvæ have been found to starve amid an abundance of plankton. Decaying organic matter is largely absent in Chara ponds, for one of their marked characteristics is the crystalline clarity of the water. To find a way to test all these problems experimentally, is his present problem.

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Hosts of fascinating articles selected by Mr. Jay in Europe are arrayed on our third floor for gift choosing. Early selections are advised, because they are not to be duplicated.

Jays Boston Temple Place Elsewhere

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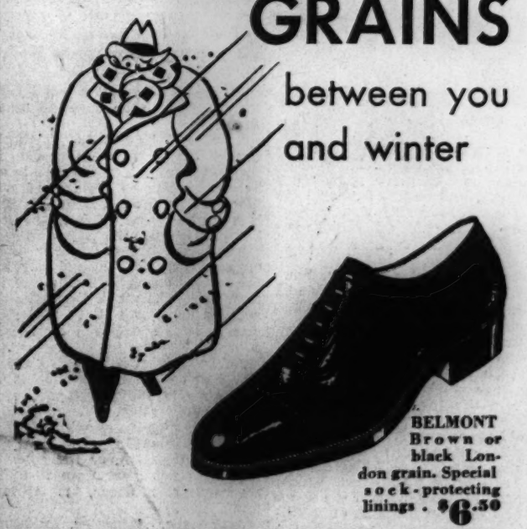

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EDUCATIONAL

Students Cook Ten-Cent Meals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

THIS year as never before students are attending college on the proverbial shoestring. Unable to obtain jobs, they feel that now is a good time to go to college, provided it can be managed at all.

The expectations of a certain three students ran high. They decided they could not afford to join any fraternities, and boarding houses too seemed more luxurious than they could afford. So these three students started out to find a small apartment where they could "bach it." An apartment was found which fitted their purse. Its conveniences and attractiveness were of minor consideration, for they said, "We won't be in it much anyway."

They moved in and in the few days before college opened, and after, their apartment became a place of disorder more easily imagined than described.

In their budget this system actually figured out much cheaper than either the fraternity or boarding house. A hurried breakfast was eaten consisting of a cold cereal and milk. Lunch was made up of a sandwich of bread and peanut butter. Dinner consisted of viands largely taken out of cans.

This kind of living kept up for any length of time is not conducive to good college work. One western state college faced this situation squarely.

After a survey it found that literally hundreds of its students were "baching it" this year. Immediately the president of the college called on the home economics department for aid. The head of this department called a meeting of all "baching" students, girls as well as boys. The date of this meeting was posted on all the bulletin boards. Then the department made plans and hoped for a good response.

The meeting was well attended. A talk was given on the well-balanced meal and of what it consisted. It was pointed out that such a meal need be no more expensive and require no more work than any other. Also it was made plain that the college was just as eager to see the students remain the three quarters as the students were themselves.

A demonstration was given by some of the girls in the home economics department showing the preparation of a simple but well-proportioned meal. And at the close of the lecture printed slips were handed around containing lists of menus, no meal costing over 10 cents per person.

A second meeting was called and obtained an even better response. Boys who attended the first meeting rather sheepishly, returned without embarrassment, bringing their friends.

At this second meeting stress was laid on the simplifying of labor when preparing a meal, and cleaning up afterward. Dishes washed immediately would be much easier to clean than those allowed to stand. Boiling water poured over the dishes would dry without further polishing.

At the close of this meeting small cook books were handed around that gave recipes of simple dishes rightly proportioned for two or three servings. All these dishes were those given on the menu slips costing not more than 10 cents per person.

After the second lecture it was not unusual to hear a group of the "baching" students chatting on the campus. "Say, we tried that fifth menu for dinner last night and was it good! Easy too, after you know how."

The home economics department is now planning lectures and demonstrations to be given to the "baching" students at least twice a month, happy to be putting into immediate practice the theories of home economics.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Older Children of the Book Barn Holding One of Their Regular Clip-and-Paste Parties.

Making for Happy Family Life

By LYDIA LION ROBERTS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF THERE is one thing more than another, an outstanding attribute that makes for happy family life, it is coöperation in the home. Particularly is coöperation the corner stone of the home where there are children. When boys and girls learn early to coöperate with each other and with their parents they have gained wisdom that will smooth their way all through life. When parents are broad-minded enough to coöperate with their children, to help them and work with them toward some desired end chosen by the children themselves, they usually gain even more than they give and lay the corner stone of future happiness.

"It works this way," explained a mother not long ago to her daughter. "You coöperated with me by doing the housework while I was away on business Friday. Consequently I did not have so much to do Saturday morning in the house and I could use the time to do the things Grandma needed done for her. That left the afternoon free and I could go with you to the city and give you a good time."

"It did work out nicely," said the young girl, who had been expressing her delight at her outing, "but wasn't it funny that when I helped you it was so you could help me and I didn't know it."

"All coöperation benefits each party," said the mother, with a smile. "When people coöperate to do some especial task they all benefit by what is done."

Brought New Interests Home

A busy mother of three children had time for several outside interests because of the way her family coöperated with her in the home. At the same time her activities in the church and club provided new interests for the family.

"I have been asked to sing in a concert next week," she announced one day. "The director would like a violin obbligato to my solo and I told him we could probably manage it."

One of her sons played the piano and another the violin. They worked for several days with the mother, composing the obbligato and practicing it until the result was pronounced satisfactory, although it took all their spare time. The enthusiasm and interest displayed by the boys in helping to make their mother's feature of the concert a success reacted to the happiness of the audience, their mother, and incidentally to themselves.

All Hands

In one family of young folks where open house was continually maintained, the value of coöperation was constantly manifested.

"If you will get the lunch, we'll prepare the dinner," suggested one of the daughters to her mother when company was coming.

"My boys' club is coming in the evening, so the men of the family had better clear away after dinner while mother makes some refreshments for us," added the father.

"I'll do the work Tuesday if you will do it Wednesday when I want to go away," said one sister to another.

In spite of limited means and outside work which occupied each one's attention this family managed to cooperate with the mother so that she had time to share in their leisure and recreation.

"Why do I have to wash the dishes and dust?" asked a little girl one day.

"So that I can get the time to make pretty clothes for you," replied the mother. "You are not old enough to make your dresses, but you can do other things to help me. When I make your dresses I am helping Dad save money to buy this house so that we can all have a nice home. You work for me, I work for you, we both work for Dad and he works for us."

"Oh, I'm doing a lot when I do the dishes," said the little girl with a pleased smile.

Need to Realize the Value

The idea of coöperating with adults for some specified advantage made her work seem much more important and added to her self-respect. If parents could clearly show the children the value of coöperation in the home, the school, and in the community they would be placing a proper emphasis on one of the big facts of life and teaching true values. Children who know why they are doing things, what they are working for, and what there is to be accomplished or gained, soon feel themselves part of a big task, of something worth while and show willing effort accordingly.

The value of coöperation was recently demonstrated in a family going through somewhat difficult circumstances. The father's salary was reduced, which automatically caused the mother to assume more housework to be done with less outside help. The married son lost his position and he and his wife came to live with the parents. The young wife got part-time work at once and shortly afterward the son obtained work at a very low salary. The combined income of the young couple enabled them to pay a small amount for board. The mother found that if she had the time she could earn extra money by doing some craft work which she thoroughly enjoyed. The high school daughter was unable to get work, but as her help was especially needed in the home at this time, she was given a small weekly amount in payment, to put her work on a businesslike basis.

The family mobilized their forces and coöperated on a scheme of action that proved successful in all ways and resulted in a deepening appreciation of each other. The mother was not allowed to get up for breakfast as it was felt she needed the rest, so that she would be fresh for managing the home and for her craft work. One morning the two men took charge of the breakfast, and the next day the two girls prepared it, alternating in this way. Three days a week the mother left the home for her outside work, and the girls kept house. In the intervening days the girls were free as the mother was at home, although all through the week each member of the family had special duties for which he or she was responsible.

In this way each member of the family was earning his or her way and contributing to the upkeep of the home. Because each one was sharing in the work of the home, all had time and strength for recreation and enjoyment. Coöperation was the corner stone on which the home was firmly built, and when adverse winds threatened the structure, the home stood stanchly against the storm and the family was safe.

'School Must Go On'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Appearing here before the fourth district of the Michigan Educational Institute, Judge E. J. Millington of Cadillac deplored the tendency in many places to cut school budgets and even close schools as a means of solving some of our present difficulties. He said, "Not even to cover America with a network of hard surfaced roads must the schools be closed"; nor he believes, to reduce taxes nor to make concession to worn-out ideals.

"The school, which has been so vital a factor in American progress is also America's great hope in the days to come," he said. "It is a platitude to say that we live in a changing world. It is a more vital thing to say that we live in a world that ought to be changed. . . . It is the task of the democratic school to chart and direct the currents of social change for the common good. In a changing world the school must be a changing school, with standards and methods not fixed or static, but a living, growing thing, keeping step with all progress; training, developing, fitting the youth of America to achieve continued progress."

". . . The hope of America is in its public schools; the life of America is in the breath of its children. The public school is America's greatest treasure, its surest defense, its mightiest weapon. The American school system must be maintained."

Letting Child Win Liberty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

ONE of the problems which has to be faced by all who are intrusted with the care of children and young people is how far to control them, or let them alone to exercise their expanding powers and experiment in the light of their individual understanding. It is a problem which presents itself from the time when the baby-in-arms, having learned to walk, starts toddling off on its own explorations, claiming the privilege to do things for itself.

One woman, intrusted with the care of a small, vigorous and fast-developing boy, adopted as a kind of slogan, in reply to demands and urgings for the removal of restraints, "You can have just as much liberty as you can learn to use rightly." This ruling was applied steadily in large things and small. He might play undisturbed in a certain area around the house so long as he never went beyond without leave and always responded to a call; he might go freely into the stable when he had learned to keep at the right distance from and in the right position relative to the cows and horses; he might go, grown a little bigger, certain distances on his scooter along certain roads. He was taught clearly and simply the rules for the safe use of roads, such as always looking to right and left to see what was coming before he crossed over, and was presently allowed to go on errands to certain shops, and always congratulated on commissions precisely and punctually carried out. Requests to be allowed to go greater distances were never carelessly refused, but always met with the assurance that every bit of liberty rightly and conscientiously used would open the way to more. Thus journeys alone on street cars were presently permitted, followed by journeys of increasing length by train. Later, when a bicycle was purchased, liberty was given first for riding in the quiet suburban roads, and gradually, as experience and reliability were manifested, freedom for long excursions as well as for going into the city with its busy traffic.

When the sight of young men and boys boating on the river brought the eager request to go out rowing also, the reply was a ready consent, conditioned only by the capacity to swim: "As soon as you can swim well you can go out in any boat you please." Swimming was soon mastered, bringing with it the freedom for long happy hours of boating.

And so, at all points, the same basic idea was applied. Restraint was only enforced until the capacity to make proper use of liberty had been demonstrated. It was not meant to hamper right activity but only to safeguard right growth and development.

Children should not be kept in swaddling bands or leading strings, mental or physical, beyond the right time, otherwise what was temporarily a help becomes a hindrance to normal development. Those who best care for their children will therefore not allow their own desire to indulge the possessive or protective sense to hamper or retard right expansion and growth.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Younger Children of the Book Barn, Where the Horse Stall Has Given Place to Book Stacks.

The Freshman's New Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens, Ohio

HAZINGS are history, pajama parades are passé, and freshman caps are unknown to entering students at Ohio University since the abolition of regulations which placed first-year students in a conspicuous class by themselves.

Freshmen, fearing the wrath of upper classmen vigilantes and submission to ridiculous rules of conduct at the outset of their career of higher education, soon discover that such restrictions and unessential customs do not exist on the campus at Athens.

Obvious improvements in the attitude and conduct of entering students for the last two fall terms have been shown following the elimination in September, 1931, of all regulations governing the wearing of "pots," armbands, and cotton hosiery. Committees appointed to "discipline" freshmen failing to observe rules of conduct were disbanded and hazing was discontinued.

Two groups, numbering approximately 1000 freshmen each, have been scrutinized minus the usual telltale earmarks of regulation yearling regalia and free from the commands of upper classmen. The outcome has been surprising, even to those who considered such treatment as a source of a vast amount of harmless amusement.

Likewise, those who believed that elimination of rules of conduct would produce a group guilty of various misdemeanors, would rob new students of happy remembrances of college, and would disrupt campus traditions have admitted their mistakes. Even merchants who sold green caps, green armbands, and cotton hosiery have not sought to revive this ancient college custom which is rapidly approaching its end on American campuses.

A few caps and armbands, however, like muzzle-loading rifles and one-horse shays, have been retained by older students and alumni as reminders of a bygone day. The only remaining struggles between freshmen and sophomores are the sack rush at Homecoming in the fall and the tug-of-war on Senior Day in the spring.

Unlike previous rivalry, these contests have no serious aftermath or preliminary encounters. This activity can scarcely be placed in the same category with hazing and the wearing of freshman insignia. Considerable astonishment was shown by the entering class of 1931 when it was discovered that no cold baths, long walks or ridiculous stunts were in store for them.

Ohio University students, believing that freshman restrictions are "neither beneficial nor successful," have taken a real step forward in modern education. The progressive stand of Ohio students in seeking a cooperative spirit between classes of undergraduates has aided freshmen to acclimate themselves earlier to college life. Faculty members and upper classmen are not prone to think that college freshmen are still boys and girls. The idea that a second-year student belongs to a group of higher intelligence and greater privilege is not sound to an Ohioan.

To eliminate a feeling of superiority among upper classmen and of inferiority among new students, the university administration provides at the beginning of each year a carefully planned Freshman Week program. This orientation period enables new students to meet successfully problems differing greatly from those encountered in high school. In place of restrictions and "Freshman Bibles," new students are thus given an opportunity of feeling at home, of learning campus ideals and customs and of properly beginning their college life.

For Human Dignity

MAN, the masterpiece of creation, should be the masterpiece of himself, the masterpiece of his own art. But is he that, having lived thousands of years, is he that? Can he rest on his laurels, and say it frankly: I am what I should be?

He is not. It is not a small matter for him to be cultured as he should be.

He should be apt for much, he should appear full in strength in all, he should rise to his inward dignity and have all for himself that is in harmony with his dignity, by his strength and his benevolence.

But in the largest deepness of his outward being he should not lose the inward dignity of his nature. By this dignity only is he the man, who without it, he ceases to be. Thus, this dignity is the only aim for human culture.

Acknowledging it in every child, of whatever condition it may be, is the first, essential rudimental point of all human cultivation.

An age, that is not acknowledging it and is not building on it in its systems of education, or the educator who does not start from it in his educational methods, is without foundation.

And now, Educator, whatever name you may have, and of whatever power and with whatever right you may claim the service of the cultivation of youth, the education of children, as your profession—may you think it, dare you say it: carrying on your work as you do, that you are lifting the children to strength and to the consciousness of it. With what right are you carrying on a business, that which never can be your office, never can be your profession, because of wanting the inward consecration?

And you, father and mother—if you have not this divine consecration, if you violate yourself toward your child, if you are not recognizing the inward dignity of human nature as the aim of education for your child, if you are not considering it as means for this education and you are leaving your child to pass through the valley of life without attention to it, father, mother, who are you? What are you doing?

All, what else you can give to your child without this inward dignity, all versatility, all dexterity, all art, all knowledge and all science of your generation, without it, is only animal versatility, only animal dexterity, only an animal art.

As high as you may urge that power, that art and that knowledge, your child will not become man by it, will not become human by it. The consecration of the divinity of his nature is wanting in him.

In our inward nature, there is something divine. Only by cultivation and care of it, man is able to rise to the inward dignity of his nature, only able to be man.

It is true, in our days much is thought fit on multifarious progresses in human culture and it is not to be denied the world has really advanced in the physical management for our generation.

Let the highest possible estimate be given to every progress in the management of the physical affairs on earth, but we should not be dazzled by the outward appearance of these advantages. And we shall certainly find that these advantages themselves have no surer foundation than in the higher sense and the inward dignity of the human nature itself.

Their value and endurance are dependent on a higher development of that sense and that dignity, in short, only on the carefulness for true human cultivation of mankind. —Freely translated from an article by the renowned Swiss educator, Pestalozzi.

Teachers' Manual on Alcohol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

TEMPERANCE teaching in Oregon has received a new impetus with the publishing of a teachers' manual by the State Department of Education.

Mr. C. A. Howard, State Superintendent of Schools, who has issued the pamphlet, states in the introduction:

"This manual has been prepared in order to give teachers a psychologically sound and scientifically correct foundation on which to base their instruction about tobacco, alcohol, and other narcotics. It is quite important that instruction be based upon needs and timely situations whenever possible. These subjects lend themselves readily to correlation with other school subjects, especially science, history, civics, geography, langauge, and art. However, some definite content lessons as part of the regular instruction in health should be given."

"We will probably not need to issue this pamphlet again," states Mr. Howard, "as the material will be embodied in the state course of study on health."

This publication meets a definite need in Oregon. Although there is a law requiring thorough instruction concerning the effects of alcohol and narcotics, and although the teachers are conscientious and earnest, still there is not much accomplished of a constructive nature. This is due largely to scarcity of material, a defect which the new manual is designed to obviate.

Quoting again from Mr. Howard in the foreword of the manual:

"The case against intemperance is clear and plain. It is based on facts, scientifically authenticated and easily understood. But however obvious the case may be, it must be frequently and forcefully presented. Children of every grade need to have placed before them in suitable form the facts concerning the ill effects of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and narcotic drugs. It is the purpose of this manual to supply the teachers of Oregon with a clear statement of these facts and to offer some brief suggestions as to teaching procedure."

The major objectives of this manual, which was prepared by Vern D. Bain, city school superintendent of Woodburn, Oregon, and Dr. Henrietta Morris, a director of health education, were taken from the Los Angeles course of study on stimulants and narcotics."

One feature of the manual which will be especially appreciated by teachers is the method of approach given for different age levels, a helpful idea obtained from the report, "Health Education," by the National Education Association.

Of special appeal, too, are the "Sample Teaching Units." The one on the subject of tobacco is designed to create a critical attitude toward advertisements. A very fine sample unit entitled "Safety in Aviation," is given for alcohol.

"Avoid preachment," says Superintendent Howard. He also makes the following suggestion on how to avoid controversy. "Point out that everyone agrees that there must be definite and positive regulation. The only difference of opinion is about the method to be used. Therefore there must be danger. The use of dynamite must be regulated. Why? Danger! If it must be regulated, let us find out what is the danger." From this standpoint, the scientific investigation can be made without arousing antagonism, and as outlined in the manual, it will be convincing.

How a Book Barn Came to Be

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

TWO years ago Mrs. Henry Neef of Boonville, Mo., looked out at the brick barn at the rear of her town home. It was only 50 years old, right in its prime, but it had long been ignored. The solid wooden door through which Dolly, a horse of another generation, had passed, was overrun with vines. Season after season's cobwebs had laid claim to her stall and to the harness peg that fitted into the wall above it.

Noah, an old family servant, set to work to open up the old place, fought his way through the cobwebs, and with whitewash and daylight as his chief allies, gave the interior a new turn.

New bricks were brought to repair some of the interior walls. The dirt floor was treated to a level surface of new earth, upon which more bricks in an attractive design were laid. Glass windows replaced the wooden "swing-to's." The new walls were painted a bright straw color. The high iron nails and the peg that once held Dolly's harness were left in place, however.

A carpenter fitted around them some old shelves taken from a butler's pantry in the house. These were painted Chinese red. He brought in hickory chairs, and walnut tables and cabinets. These were painted brown and green, and arranged on the new brick floor that had taken on a coat of Venetian red.

Mrs. Neef was offering to the children of her community a "Book Barn"—an educational institution.

Indeed, it had its precedent in a neighboring barn, not a stone's throw away, where Walter Williams, now president of the University of Missouri, and widely known as a journalist, applied his first knowledge of chemistry by brewing "printer's" ink from red berries.

Mrs. Neef's idea of a book barn had grown out of a long series of contacts and interests that had their beginnings in her own childhood. There were her early years spent on a farm, lonely, because she was an only child. But there had been the companionship of books. Later there had come her own experience as a teacher and then as a mother. For her two little daughters of pre-school age she wanted the joint comradeship of books and other children.

She organized the youngsters into age groups and chairs were made for them from orange crates the grocer sent. The corner of the barn where old Dolly had once her stall was fitted up for the youngest children, and now a horse of a different kind and color rides on the top shelf of their book stand.

Pre-school age, primary, and junior groups have come to the book barn on different mornings every week of each summer vacation.

Reading aloud to the little ones, teaching them verses and songs, with a few games out of doors, has been part of the plan Mrs. Neef has followed. They are also encouraged to tell what they like about a story they have heard, while the older children are given opportunity to tell why they like a story. The older children also tell stories to one another instead of listening only to stories told them. All the youngsters make scrapbooks which they work on at home as well as at the book barn. The book barn, Mrs. Neef explains, is an effort to make up for what the schools and the community do not offer the children in reading and expression.

Last summer a rhythm band was organized at the book barn since the local schools have not yet included music appreciation in the curriculum.

Most of the equipment used in the barn has been made by children. The pictures on the walls were painted by pupils of the Lincoln School in New York City. Other pictures, and book-ends of ducks and giraffes, were made and sent by children of the Southeast School in Marshall, Mo.

Important in the project, according to Mrs. Neef, is the use of old children's books. Modern children should have access to these, she believes. Consequently books that belonged to Mrs. Neef's great-grandfather have a place in the book barn. Among them are Maria Edgeworth's classics, the Little Boy's and Girl's Library, edited by Sarah Jane Hale, Mrs. BarBauld's "Little Thomas" and James Monteith's "Geography," 6 by 4 inches in size and published in 1873.

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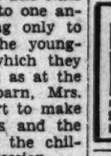

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MODIFICATIONS OF ESTABLISHED FURNITURE DESIGNS OF THE PAST, RATHER THAN RADICAL DEPARTURES FROM THEM, MOTIVATE THESE ARRANGEMENTS

From rooms now being shown in a large New York store the three settings pictured above were taken. At the left is a bedroom in which French taste of the late eighteenth century has been adapted to present-day requirements. The bed coverings here are in soft gray-green, while the upholstery and cushions of the chaise longue are of several tones of dull rose. The draperies are soft green, a distinctive feature of the window treatment being a continuation of the wall-paper border across the window top. The glass curtains are of ninon in ecru.

The dressing-table arrangement at the center is a detail of the Federal bedroom, which is done in red, white and blue. The table was draped with blue and white flag-stripe sateen, with cord and tassel in white. The candle shades are in white and red with lines that suggest miniature drums in a Continental Army pattern. Mirror and silhouettes are reminiscent of early Federal days in America.

The breakfast room at the right is in the early Empire manner, the furniture being in maple. On the floor is black linoleum inlaid with white border. The walls and the chair coverings are of dull greenish-blue.

A Spokane 'Flea Market'

By ELOISE H. RICHARDS
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Spokane, Wash.

FOR several years an American girl lived in Paris, where she had an antique shop. She also conducted parties of American tourists through the art galleries and the Latin quarter. Sometimes she would leave her business in the care of a friend while she went off to some distant interesting and unusual place to visit and explore. For six months she lived in a mud hut in Egypt, just a stone's throw from the temple of Rameses third. Another time she went to South Africa where she had many adventures. It was an unwelcome surprise when she found business matters required her presence at home, which was a small inland town of the Northwest. She sold many of her antiques, packed the rest and set sail.

On the way she planned what she would do—settle in a city on the Pacific coast near enough to her home town to attend to the business matters, rent an old boat no longer seaworthy, moor it at some old wharf and set up her antiques there. She planned to live in the captain's cabin, do her cooking in the galley, and use the dining room and fo'c'sle and all other available space to display antiques. On good days lunch would be served on the old decks. She became quite eager over it and forgot all about Paris, trying to think of a name for the antique ship. On arriving at her home she found that even this distance was impossible.

If Not a Ship, Then a Garage

Meantime the antiques were arriving. Storage was expensive, so was board. Reluctantly she gave up the antique ship and started out to see what she could find. On one of the main highways which led into town she noticed an old garage. It consisted mostly of just one long room, with a little room in back that had been used for storage purposes. The roof sloped up to a peak, showing strong rafters and beams, and there were several long low windows. The place was covered with grease and dirt, however, but there were possibilities. Since she could not have an Antique Ship, she would have a "Flea Market"!

The owner lived on an acre tract not far away. He was skeptical when told of the plan, in fact, had to be assured that a French Flea Market was not a place to raise trained fleas for circuses! He was told about the Flea Market held outside the gate of Clingnacourt on Saturday and Sunday; that it was a veriable city of rubbish that stretched out in every direction along sidewalks and across lots; that everything in the world seemed to come ultimately to the Flea Market, old pewter, brass, iron, crockery, picture frames, candlesticks, books, furniture, garden tools; that the vendors sit placidly on the ground or on boxes amid the litter while all of Paris comes to buy.

Then the owner of the garage laughed; he thought it a joke that anyone should want anything like that. He pointed out several reasons why the old garage might not be suitable, but the more she thought about it the more sure this girl was that the building was just what she wanted. At last he agreed to rent it for $15 a month. "Where could I live cheaper than that?" she asks.

So the tenant and the owner set to work to get the place cleaned up. Everything was to be left as nearly as possible as it was, for economical as well as picturesque reasons. Grease was removed from the floors and the rafters and beams stained brown; windows were washed and hung with turkey red calico with a narrow vallance of black across the top. Antiques are always displayed through turkey red awnings in Paris, she says.

Added to things brought from Paris were local purchases, found by hunting through all the second-hand stores in town, where she discovered some lovely old things and others just old, but odd. Then farms and auctions were visited. Soon the long room was filled with old chests, chairs, tables, china, brass, picture frames, iron, furniture. Like the real Flea Market you can find almost anything there.

She lives in the back room where a Franklin stove crackles merrily, the fire wood kept in an old brass kettle. A four poster bed stands in a corner, covered with a lovely old shawl. A walnut chest of drawers holds her clothing. There are kitchen arrangements behind an attractive screen, and a gate, not a door, divides the little back room from the long front one.

Every day she serves refreshments to anyone who drops in and she says she loves her Flea Market. She did not dream it could be so nice. She has not missed Paris, Egypt or the Antique Ship!

A Fence Of, Not On, Wheels

Something was wanted to add distinction to the old garage and attract the eyes of the people in the motorcars that constantly streamed by on the highway. First plans proved too expensive. Then, on a walk through the country, she noticed several old wagons junked in back barn yards. She had the wheels removed from the wagons, sent them to the garage, and, after painting them red, made of them a fence across the front of the garage lot. The effect is most unusual and attractive.

"It's not quite as picturesque as the real Flea Market in Paris," she laughs. "And I do not sit amid the litter. I fly around and try to keep the place picked up and orderly. But you can find almost anything for sale here."

Two children and a dog and cat peeped through the gate leading into the little back room. One of them held out an old rusty pan. The girl laughed. "The children know I like old things, so they are always bringing me presents! They like my Flea Market, and I take that as assurance that others will, too."

Courtesy American Art-Anderson Galleries to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FROM AN ENGLISH GARDEN OF THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

Among garden objects of the eighteenth century, wrought-iron seats are rarely found. The one pictured here suggests the designs of some Sheraton chairs and is in excellent original condition. The foot-rest folds against the front of the seat and there are trucks on the legs at one end.

For Odd-Shaped Windows

SMALL, oddly shaped windows, such as are found frequently in the English type of house, seem to present quite a problem to some home makers. The question of how to curtain a room where there may be one or more of these small windows is not really so difficult as it may seem at first.

If the window is of very small proportions and of decorative glass, it is perfectly correct to leave it with no curtains at all. A bowl of flowering bulbs, a vase of bittersweet or Japanese lanterns, or just a bit of decorative pottery or pewter may be enough to take off the bare look.

Those of somewhat larger proportions, such as are often found at one or both sides of a fireplace, usually seem to need some sort of a curtain. If one is buying the ready-made sort for other places in the room, it is advisable to select a material which may be found in the yard-goods department. Then it is simple enough to make those for the small window like those on the regular sized ones. When using the ruffled, tied-back type, the same should be used on the odd window, but if it is too small, use a straight shirred glass curtain with the heading like the others. The material should always be the same. It is seldom necessary to use any overdrapes on these small sizes. On a short, wide window, straight side drapes which just touch the sill may be used.

Round, curved-top and pointed-top windows requiring curtains, should have the fixtures cut to fit, or the curtain should be sewed to a piece of buckram and tacked to the window frame under the shirring so the tacks are invisible.

When a room has glassed doors, one or more tiny windows and only one or none of regular size, the same material should be used in all places. In this case it is nice to use a figured marquisette, dotted net, printed voil, embroidered gauze, or some other fabric with an interesting weave or design, for it is practically impossible to have overdrapes in this room.

All Hobbies Given a Show

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Chicago

IN THE absence of the usual antiques exposition this winter in Chicago, and with the prospect of both the coin collectors' and stamp collectors' shows having been called off, Chicagoans might have had little diversion of this sort had it not been for Mr. O. C. Lightner, editor of Hobbies, a magazine for collectors. He planned a combination exhibition to take in all of the varied interests of his publication. The result was a happy medley of the old, odd and curious, shown at the Sherman Hotel here Nov. 16-20.

Color prevalent in the booths of Indian relics, gay pottery and blankets, together with the more somber and mellow air of the antique furniture, old glass, historic mementoes, quantities of old coins, row after row of stamps, booths filled with various hobbies, all presented an array composed of so many types that everyone's fancy must have been represented.

Room Arrangements Not Attempted

No attempt was made to set up whole rooms, as had been done in the past at the antique shows, but some very choice pieces of furniture were displayed by dealers. Mary Dimery, an importer of English types of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, exhibited a Sheraton secretary book case with original Lord Nelson brasses, each little handle swinging from a plate having impressed on it the crown, anchor and horn of plenty. In the same group was a three-legged tresle and cupboard. Its warped shelves, old latch on the glass doors and peculiar shape would convince one that it was made about 1750.

A fan of the Empress Josephine, rated as a great treasure, went on exhibition for the first time. When the very delicate silver leaves were spread the whole measured a little more than a foot across. The exquisite craftsmanship in the thin silver leaves made them look like rose point lace. Documentary evidence in the possession of the Surradge R. Cameron & Co. carries the story that the fan was made in the fifteenth century, that it was brought home by Napoleon on one of his wars against the Moors, and given to Empress Josephine.

A Rare Italian Fabric

A coronation cape from the Medici collection, brought to the show from her "House of Memories" by Mrs. Charles R. Robinson, was another rare article shown also for the first time. It is claimed to be the only cape left of the 50 or more in the original Medici collection, the others having been taken apart and made into hangings for decorative purposes. The cloth is a solid gold thread brocade with a faint pattern traced in red.

The Abraham Lincoln Cabin Association attracted crowds of visitors. The spinning wheel and carder used by Lincoln's stepmother gave a suggestion of home atmosphere to the little booth, where were shown many things especially connected with the Coles cabin in Coles County, Illinois, built by Abraham Lincoln and his father in 1831. The axhead which Lincoln used in splitting logs, an old hand-wrought cow bell from the Lincoln family, and original photographs were among the more interesting items.

The ebony-handled pen which it is claimed Lincoln used when he signed the Emancipation Proclamation was brought to the booth for one day by its present owner, Mrs. Stewart Pritchard of Battle Creek, Mich. On the slender gold band is the inscription, "To the President, Abraham Lincoln, March 4, 1861." It was the inaugural gift of Senator Charles Sumner. In the same booth Eleanor Gridley, author of "The Story of Abraham Lincoln, or the Journey From the Log Cabin to the White House" told interesting experiences of her days spent living in the Coles cabin when she was collecting data for her book.

Early Staffordshire ware and many glass articles and rare vases were placed on shelves overlooking a beautifully appointed table in the center of which were milk-white glass ducks with amethyst heads. This booth was arranged by Mrs. Clifford S. Brewer of Waukegan, Ill., who aims to give table appointments a modern style while still using the very old things.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A New American Biennial

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

A JURYLESS exhibition, with 157 American artists contributing by invitation canvases of their own selection, has been opened at the Whitney Museum of American Art, there to continue until Jan. 5. In lieu of prizes, the museum has set aside a fund of $20,000 for the purchase of "works of outstanding excellence" from this First Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Painting. Each alternate year is to bring a similarly large contemporary exhibition of American sculpture or the graphic arts.

Although it is by no means certain that a painter is always the best judge of his own work for exhibition purposes, the lively total effect of the present biennial would seem to indicate that the extension of hors concours to all those invited offers a larger approach to a cross section of contemporary taste than could be achieved by the imposition upon the group of the majority point of view of three or five men constituting a jury of admission or award. It has even been whispered that such jury decisions sometimes represent the taste of the strongest man in the group. It has often been asserted, and loudly, that prizes offer unjust comparisons in their setting off of "first best," "second best," and so on; and that the public inclines to concentrate on such prize-winners, to the neglect of other worthy works in such exhibitions. So many a controversial knot has been cut by the Whitney Museum's generous purchase-but-no-prizes plan.

Architectonic Element

Eight galleries are in use for this exhibition, with the larger canvases congregating in the court usually given over to sculpture, and Gallery I emphasizing, apparently, paintings that may be said to reflect architectonic phases of expression. When we realize that our daily peregrinations in city and town take us through an endless exhibition of architectural forms, it is not strange that this background of daily observation should affect the compositions of working painters.

Such an influence is discernible in Mr. Peter Blume's "Light of the World." Mr. Herman Trunk Jr., understandably impatient with the conventions of two-dimensional painting, gives us a cutaway version of a southern mansion in "Mount Vernon" which offers simultaneous views outside and in. By means of paint, squares of fabric, conventionalized ornament and balanced space relations, Miss Georgia O'Keeffe offers "Farm House Door and Window," a composition that has the air of having come direct from an architectural show.

Exercises in Transposition

Mr. Niles Spencer in "Gas House District" sees the urban vista falling into circles, cubes, cylinders and other geometrical forms, and emphasizes this inclination in his summarizations. The clear-cut lines of city perspectives, relieved in kind by rhythms of dark values in the architectural components, hold many of these painters fascinated, judging from their repeated studies of these subjects. Mr. Charles Sheeler shows "Americana," a high-angled view of a backgammon board, with its implements, seen against the machine age patternings of the floor coverings. For amusing transpositions of styles and periods, there is Mr. Edward Laning painting the New York of today in "Fourteenth Street" in the manner of a neo-classical French artist of a century ago. A handsome composition it is, with the reddish figures, struggling through the traffic in the foreground, inclosed within blue crescent provided by the elevated station and the stairways on either side.

Mr. Hayley Lever in "American Landscape" offers something in the way of a portrait of a farmyard wheelbarrow with its burden of summer squash and eggplants, all whirling lines, set off against the verticals of the tree trunks in the background. In a similar vein, Mr. Salvatore Pinto in "Bathers" accents the spottings of bright figures against the sand and silhouettes a bridge against sea and sky. Miss Florence Ballin Cramer in "Landscape" sees in a commonplace roadside scene a glorifying shimmer of colored light. Again, Miss Georgina Klitgaard in "Winter Wheat," Mr. Ernest Lawson in "Baseball Park" and Mr. Alexander Brook in "Stony Pastures," exemplify the transmutations that an artist brings to a scene from nature by means of individual style.

Mr. Grant Wood

Here and there is a painter who knows how to pique and hold one's fancy by his nice omissions of the obvious. To such a painter the first concern is to project the essential values of his composition. That done, it is amazing how many details may be left to be supplied by the observer. Thus Mr. Edward Hopper, in a top-lighted interior, "Room in New York," so models two figures by means of the diffused illumination that they have a three-dimensional effect. In this picture, and in Mr. Warren Wheelock's "In the Park," in Mr. Grant Wood's "Daughters of Revolution" and in Mr. George Luks's "Entr'acte" there is evident that singular vision of the artist that enables him to present the pictorialization of an idea in one fell stroke that imprisons a fleeting characterizing impression in lasting form.

To pass quickly through the rest of this stimulating show, pausing only to mention some of its many other high lights: Mr. Henry Lee McFee's "Negro Girl" is arresting because of its subtle simplifications of the curves and planes of eyes, mouth and cheek. Mr. Joseph Stella's "La Chanson Napolitaine" is a free fantasia upon a Mediterranean theme, with a great swan projected against the sea, and a magnified palm leaf radiating on its stem, obscuring a sizzling sun. "Wild Flowers," by Mr. Bertram Hartman, takes still-life as seriously as did the eighteenth-century Flemish painters, with luminous lighting of the feathery plant forms and blossoms, as seen in a bay window looking out upon a dark landscape.

Other pictures to linger over include "Lucia," a freshly designed portrait by Mr. Eugene Speicher; "Eternal Woman," a canvas with three figures by Mr. A. S. Baylinson; "Tanya," a powerfully designed picture of a tight-rope walker by Mr. Gifford Beal; Mr. Ross Moffett's "Provincetown Wharf," with its arrangement of five figures in oppositions of movement; a portrait by Mr. Charles Hopkinson which illustrated the legerdemain effects to be evoked only by the most knowing brushwork; "Tuesday's Sale," by Mr. Kenneth Hayes Miller, with its attainment of a Renoir-like lusciousness of color; "First Show at Two," by Mr. Henry G. Keller, with its glowing tonalities and artful groupings in a circus tent; "Study for Pole Vaulters," by Mr. Charles Logasa, with its fugue-like presentation of figure movements.

Singing and Mr. De Luca

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

SPEAK the word, advises Mr. Giuseppe de Luca, the Metropolitan Opera baritone. Speak it trippingly, if you like; but, in any case, speak it distinctly. "Have a clear utterance when you sing," remarks he, "and your voice will carry to every corner of the house."

Intelligibility, according to Mr. de Luca, amounts to the same thing as loudness; and, contrariwise, inarticulateness has the effect of no sound at all, even if accompanied by shouting.

In proof:

He goes over a portion of one of his arias for you; and although he

By Carlo Edwards, New York
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GIUSEPPE DE LUCA

employs a moderate tone, he makes the text plain, he phrases the melody in agreement with the thought, and he shades it in conformity with the sentiment. You can't help listening. From syllable to syllable, you hear everything. Then, to show you the difference between good and bad schooling, he puts on noise and runs through the same succession of notes, careless of what the lines say or mean. You find in a moment that you don't pay attention. He is only causing an acoustic disturbance against which you close your ear.

Mr. De Luca praises the past:

"Singers formerly did much technical practice in preparation for a career in opera. They submitted to eight years of drill before they presumed to go on the stage. When at last they appeared, they were qualified, from their mastery of problems of vocalization and enunciation, to perform any practical task they encountered. It's another matter now. A brief course in the studio, not a quarter part of the preliminary exercising that used to be regarded as necessary, and they want to be accepted as artists."

Let's reply to Mr. De Luca that modern pedagogy is responsible for the changed state of affairs. Teachers have learned how to condense the disciplines, especially those that have anything of the vocational about them.

He'll assent to that, no doubt. But just the same, we may be sure that he'll continue to entertain the notion, through thick and thin, that a singer who fails to speak the word isn't worth our tossing a penny to.

On some subjects Mr. De Luca expresses opinions, while on others he merely notes his observations. Take comment of his concerning composers, to show him in the character of onlooker. Not to quote his exact words, but to set down their drift:

"A man like Donizetti could produce a masterpiece in a month. There's his 'L'Elisir d'Amore.' Was it not put together in about three weeks? Seems to me I've read so. Nowadays, to write an opera is a long labor for the best of them; and when it is done, it is more an orchestral work than anything else. The song lies in the instruments instead of in the voices. No objection whatever on my part to modern methods; in fact, I like to see the new and the old set off against each other. Think of Rossini's 'Il Signor Bruschino,' which is all vocal tune, in contrast with Strauss's 'Elektra,' which is all symphony, the voices declaiming their way in and out amongst the themes and the thematic developments in the strings, woodwinds and brasses. 'Bruschino' again; what could be more beautiful than the soprano and tenor duet? As for my own part in the little comedy, it's basso cantante, and quite out of fashion. Yes; but they were remarkable artists for whom Rossini composed that type of rôle. They could sing high and low and could execute all kinds of passages. Lablache! It's 100 years since he was in his glory. Well, I'm doing my best."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Portrait Drawing of Sven Lassen by Stanislas Szukalski.

A Sculptor With Ideas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

AT THE Los Angeles Museum, Mr. Stanislas Szukalski, Polish sculptor, has held his first exhibition since taking residence in Hollywood two years ago. The exhibition was quite out of the ordinary run, as are the ideas which well up in the mind and trip off the tongue of this extraordinary man.

It it doubtful if any living sculptor has produced work remotely resembling Mr. Szukalski's. Of Polish peasant stock, his life has been spent partly in the United States, partly in his native land. Chicagoans remember him, with long hair and colorful garments, parading Michigan Avenue in the days when his friends were Mr. Ben Hecht and the illustrator, Mr. Wallace Smith. The sculpture of those days, by its macabre qualities, recalls both those men. Stories are told about his pride that recall the pride of Beethoven. The drawing, "Man and his Brother," illustrating the cruelty of intolerance; the satires done in a line which recalls the caricatures by Leonardo da Vinci; the writhing bronzes of men struggling with their fates; the sinister bronze, "Hand of Fate"—these are typical of his fight with poverty in Chicago.

The master-work of that period, and one which determined the style of his later productions, is undoubtedly his monument to Boleslov the Brave, early Polish king and legendary hero. This monument, which contains scores of figures and is built entirely, as are all Mr. Szukalski's works, of symbols—for he will have nothing to do with form for its own sake—was a two-years task, self-set, he explains, to overcome a tendency to flare up with feeling but fall in "sticktoitiveness." Having only a limited quantity of plastic clay, he built up an armature of anything he could find—spools, matchboxes, wood, iron—and sometimes only a mere skin of clay covered this construction. Yet all is a living web of recognizable symbols in design. He commenced no other work until this was completed.

Design and stylization are his special marks. The recent portrait drawing of Sven Lassen, the Arctic explorer, is a striking example of this artist's power to design. He raises the geologist to the rank of a hero, makes him a man of polished iron. Mr. Szukalski believes that the strong are worthy of honor. He honors Mussolini above most living men and exhibits here a statue which shows the Italian Premier as a powerful runner, part wolf, part man, all hero.

Mr. Szukalski's style has no relation to the tradition of modeling human form for its own plastic and tactile value. His work really stems from folk art. He has an idea to express, sometimes a polemic to deliver, and chooses to do it in sculptured allegory. This aim he accomplishes with technical thoroughness, with vigorous, rhythmic organization of details, and so complete a transformation of naturalistic forms into his own consistent stylization that no unbiased person can fail to marvel and admire. And the public, which finds the typical exhibition of vacuous sculptured nymphs or painted apple, empty of interest for all but art specialists, has been crowding the gallery containing the Polish artist's works.

From his Los Angeles home the sculptor conducts a magazine in Poland, devoted to his ideas for promoting creativeness in all the arts. This can be achieved, he teaches, by attacking heroic them in terms of stylized ideas instead of naturalism.

A. M.

Max Pechstein in Cambridge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A TIME there was when only the faintest echo of the reverberations of Expressionism reached the New England corner of the United States. Occasionally an exposition in New York would reveal the bizarre product of that tumultuous school. "Expressionismus" was as good grit as any upon which art scribes might sharpen their teeth. Now the canvases are shown at Harvard University, in the Germanic Museum; they are viewed placidly, classified studiously, and treated—worse luck—with a certain dispassionate respect.

Expressionism was the very personal answer of poetic painters to the very impersonal attitude of Impressionism. The latter movement, of French and British origin, had relied too much for imagery upon the appearance and conditions of the outside world. Painters took their cue from physical facts, as the action of light upon surfaces, the effects produced by juxtaposed pigments, the precipitations in the air.

The Expressionists sprouted in German soil where by tradition they explored that world seen by the inner eye, the world in other words of feeling and fancy. Such subjective ventures in paint as were undertaken by Van Gogh appealed to their imagination. For them paint was a language of inner experience, and they preferred to ignore as far as possible the dictatorship of measures and shapes of objects in the outside world. All their manifestoes were worded with violent insistence upon spontaneity, freedom, abandon.

Like every unbridled artistic adventure, this movement was shipwrecked—or rather would have been had not a certain discipline asserted itself unconsciously in the works by its better exponents. The queer phantasmagoria of Klee, Chagall, Kandinsky are well known to us. The primitive designs by Max Pechstein are the least troubling.

The frank, fresh, unmitigated palette of Herr Pechstein is agreeable on seeing a few pictures; excessive on seeing many. He was one of the many painters in the first score years of this decade who rejoiced in the use of brilliant color, who applied it in prominent, outspoken patterns. Herr Pechstein was one of those who were fascinated by the Congo and its wood cult-images. Over and over do those square grotesque portraits appear in his work. Cubism had had its effect; the forms are thrown into violent three-dimensional character.

The thick line, the obvious pattern, the "naïve" contours, the childlike ingenuousness were really less a result of personal expression than a vogue which had its counterpart in the Gauguin isolation at Tahiti, in the assimilation by composers of savage outbursts in music, the imitation by dancers of the native's ceremonial choreography. The characteristics have been enumerated often enough.

But these canvases by Herr Pechstein were made several years ago. Modern painting has traveled far, and upward, since their creation. Painters have grown much subtler with this new range in palette. They have subdued the violent, crude patterns, toned down the shocking contrasts and made of painting an art which has the imprint of civilised sensibility. True, they benefited by the primitive vogue, for traditions had been threatening to congeal the pictorial art, if machinery was not threatening to send it into oblivion altogether.

Through the exaggerated proportions and caricaturelike depictions, there is a natural artistry which enlivens the work of a painter like Herr Pechstein, where similar stylistic attempts by others have dated and grown stale long since.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

New York Theaters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New Roxy Theater

New York

THE new RKO Roxy Theater, which is one of the many items in the three-block development on Fifth Avenue called Rockefeller Center, is to be opened on Dec. 29 under the direction of Mr. S. L. Rothafel, who has long been a leader in the directing of de luxe cinemas. He had hoped that the new house, which seats 3700 persons, could be conducted wholly on the basis of motion picture entertainment, but found that "present conditions in the film industry" do not make the adoption of such a policy practicable. Films will be supplemented by variety acts and turns on the order of the Chauve-Souris. The production staff includes Mr. Robert Edmond Jones as scenic artist, Miss Martha Graham in charge of modern dancing, Mr. Russell Markert in charge of precision dancing, Miss Florence Rogge as ballet mistress, Mr. Leon Leonidoff as head of the production department, Mr. James Reynolds as associate designer. The theater is to be free from the limitations of block-booking, so that Mr. Rothafel will not even have to take the films made by his employers if he doesn't like them. This leaves him free to negotiate for the product of other producing organizations, for first-time showing in New York. An orchestra of 128 pieces is to be used, with Mr. Erno Rapee as director. The Tuskeegee Choir of 200 voices is to be used in a new oratorio, composed by the Roxy staff, to be radiocast on Christmas Sunday.

Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner

On the evening of Nov. 22 at the Lyceum Theater Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner presented her new monologue sequence, "The Empress Eugénie," in six incidents, ranging from the period of Eugénie's marriage to the third Napoleon in 1853 to just before the time of her passing in Paris in 1919. We see her as a Spanish belle putting aside a possible romance with an English gentleman to marry royalty, neglected by the Emperor for new faces, proudly hiding her grief and finding solace in the companionship of her son, hysterically awaiting the aftermath of Sedan and the fall of the Empire, quietly living in English exile, and finally back in France pathetically living over her memories. Miss Skinner has provided herself in this sequence with an essentially tragic part which extends over an hour the seriousness that is not continuous in her other group of sketches, "The Wives of Henry VIII." As in her earlier sequence, Miss Skinner has given large attention to the pictorial element in providing herself with an array of costumes so brilliant and tasteful that nearly every rising curtain fetches a faint gasp of pleasure from the spectators. The Eugénie sketches exemplify further Miss Skinner's writing talent. Always they seem right, and within the medium of presentation by a single artist from a single point of view. There is none of that hopping about and half-successful mimicry that often goes with the attempt to impersonate a group of characters as in a play. On each of her programs she includes a group of her short sketches, which offered on her first night portraits of a vacuous southern girl sightseeing in Rome, a smart society matron who relinquishes a lingering hope that her girlhood sweetheart still loves her, a Philadelphia mother trying to help her small son solve a puzzle in equations, and a belle of the nineties out for her first automobile ride. Throughout her program, Miss Skinner's work is marked by an imaginative ability to visualise thoughts, emotions and implications in her tones. Particularly is she sensitive to the elisions that offer the spectators opportunity to fill in the chinks with their own constructions. Her voice becomes flat or round as the mood requires, and there are in her tones those modulating slides that are ever an indication of an intuitive rather than an over-calculated expressiveness.

"Autumn Crocus"

Beginning Nov. 21 at the Morosco Theater, Mr. Lee Shubert in association with Mr. Basil Dean presented "Autumn Crocus," a play about an English school teacher's romantic adventure in the Austrian Tyrol, by Mr. C. L. Anthony. Along with the praise from London that crossed the Atlantic last year came a review for these columns of the English production. The current presentation duplicates that production, it may be assumed, with Mr. Dean again as director and Mr. Francis Lederer again in the part of the inn's proprietor. Assuming that Mr. Lederer's robustious style is appropriate to the play, that of Miss Patricia Collinge can hardly be in the key as the spinster to whom spring fancies come belatedly in autumn. But one could not wish to see her performance altered in the slightest, so flower-like was it, so tender, so altogether sweet without becoming cloying. In the scene when the teacher learns that the innkeeper is married there was the throb as of heartbreak in Miss Collinge's simple and complete conveyance of the woman's disillusion. Miss Eda Heinemann gave a performance as the teacher's prim companion that was adjustable alike to Miss Collinge's delicate methods and to the broader strokes of the rest of the cast. It is a quietly jolly little play that takes on the air of a musical house party at times, not hesitating to suspend dramatic movement for interludes of song in a naïve style that astonished a New York audience which has come to expect that something shall be going forward at all times. Mr. Lowell Gilmore plays piano accompaniments sympathetically. Mr. Lederer sings and strums the harp, Miss Collinge sings an old English air, Mr. Robert C. Fischer sings a hearty Tyrol ditty. Others in the cast include Mr. Charles H. Croker-King, Miss Margaret Arrow and Miss Patricia Calvert.

E. C. S.

Brisbane Music Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — The Queensland State and Municipal Orchestra gave its second concert of the season on Aug. 9 in the Town Hall under the baton of Mr. George Sampson.

The principal work was the Franck Symphony. In the Liszt E flat Concerto the soloist, Gwendo Paul, gave a fine performance and was ably supported by the orchestra. "Dance No. 2" (Moszkowski), "Preludium" (Jarnfeldt) and "Valse des Fleurs" from the "Nutcracker" Suite (Tchaikovski) were also played.

On Aug. 22 in the Albert Hall the Misses Lena Hammond, contralto, and Gladys Frost, pianist, gave a joint recital.

Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci appeared in two concerts before large audiences in the Town Hall. After seven years' absence from Brisbane she delighted with her elegance, charm and liquid voice.

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With the Orchestras

Cleveland Symphony

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Walt Whitman's war poem, "Beat, beat drums," inspired a composition written for men's voices in unison, with instrumental accompaniment, by Mr. Charles Martin Loeffler. Its date was 1917, but never until this season, in the sixth concert by the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Nikolai Sokoloff, had it received performance. It was the second composition by Mr. Loeffler to receive its first hearing in Cleveland, the first being "Evocation," written by request for the dedication of Severance Hall.

The Whitman poem is scored in an unusual manner, but most effectively, with six piccolos, an alto saxophone, two tenor saxophones, four trumpets, three trombones, tuba, six snare drums, bass drum, cymbals and two pianos. The men's choir was recruited from the Cleveland Orchestra Chorus, directed by Mr. Griffith J. Jones, and the Glee Club of Adelbert College, Mr. Jacob A. Evanson, director.

The score adheres closely to the character of the text and gives vivid interpretation to it. Particularly effective is the use of the 200 male voices, heard in unison until the very last phase of the poem, "So strong you thump, O terrible drums, so loud you bugles blow." Elaborate orchestration and tremendous fanfares of the trumpets increase the martial mood, and the final phrase is given in four-part harmony.

A second feature of the program of more than common interst was the performance of the Liszt Rhapsody No. 3 with obbligato for the Hungarian czymbalom, played by Verona Mikova, a musician of Gypsy birth, familiar with the tradition of the Magyars, and the possessor of an instrument of rare beauty and expressive tone. It is used in the Liszt orchestration with the woodwinds, adding a touch of exotic tone color. The Hungarian themes, used in this rhapsody with many abrupt changes of tempo and of mood, are thoroughly characteristic, and the addition of the ancient instrument added greatly to their effectiveness.

The symphony was Berlioz's "Fantastique," probably more interesting to the music student than to the average concert listener. To modern ears it lacks somewhat the rapturous beauty called for in the love passages, and the March to the Scaffold sounds wild to ears attuned to Stravinsky. To the student the boldness of the instrumentation of the last scene—Walpurgis Nacht—the use of irregular rhythms, and the dramatic contrasts of light and shade are interesting because of what they forecast.

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Symphonies Concertantes for orchestra and piano are becoming regular fare for Boston Symphony patrons. On the fifth program we had had that of Mr. Arnold Bax. On the sixth (Nov. 25-6) that of M. Florent Schmitt occupied the place of honor. M. Schmitt's new work, dedicated to Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston orchestra, had its first performance on this occasion. The composer, who was the pianist, was making, we believe, his first appearance in America.

Previous hearings of Mr. Schmitt's works had left us with the impression that he was the most German of French composers. This new score compels a modification of that opinion. There is still the German influence, but the Symphonie Concertante is perhaps best described as cosmopolitan, or international. It reveals fellowship not only with Wagner and Debussy, but with Ravel, with Honegger, with Stravinsky — and with Mossolov. This is not to say that the score is imitative; it is too cerebral for that. It employs for the composer's purposes the speech that these artists have made common property.

The work was rather coolly received by the Friday afternoon subscribers, but M. Schmitt need not feel too badly over that. A work so strictly intellectual and so free from any ingratiating element does not easily appeal to an audience on first hearing. There is a lyric element in the slow movement, together with some of the enchanting atmosphere which we have come to consider distinctly French; but the first and the last movements are uncompromising in their dissonance and their violence. The last movement in particular contains rhythms which seem more complicated than Stravinsky's own. The erudite workmanship is easily discernible, but the piece is not likely to become popular. This difficult score was played with the greatest virtuosity by the orchestra, which was justly called upon by the conductor to share the applause which an enthusiastic minority persisted in at the close.

The concert opened with the simple charms of the Lully-Motti Ballet Suite, and closed with a performance of Sibelius's transitional Second Symphony so dazzling that the listeners lingered for an ovation that actually included cheers.

L. A. S.

In Praise of Hollywood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCREEN actors never forget their lines. Never do you see them fumbling desperately toward the wings or waiting forlornly for a fellow-player to throw them the saving word. The voice of the prompter is not heard out front in a motion picture house.

Nor do they make the missteps that necessitate unexpected bits of business, suddenly capitalizing an untoward event by transforming mishap into amusement. When a stage actress trips and tears her dress in a big entrance, it is her misfortune and she has to make the best of it. Such things don't happen to screen actresses. Likewise, an actor of the stage makes his points with a flourish, drawing tears or laughter with what success he can. In talkies, points simply can't be missed. Recorded voices are infallible.

And movie actors are dependable. When you see a motion picture over again, you know what to expect. It is not like re-viewing a stage play, where you may find an actor not in the mood, or in a different mood, giving a new twist to the interpretation. No uncomfortable surprises await you. You always know what is coming next. Everything as smooth and glossy as machinery.

Or you may see a new picture, irradiated by your favorite star, with equal certainty. The plot will be familiar traversing the groove you have so long been accustomed to, a plot to feel at home with. What variations there are will be slight and easy to follow, and any feeling of strangeness these slight variations engender will be offset by the comforting homelike presence of Your Star. All the endearing little mannerisms will be there, to be gloated over. If it is that bewitching Flutter of the Hands, the hands will flutter in and out of the story as before. Caressing, that flutter. And soothing. It is what chiefly you came for. When you go to see Maurice Chevalier, you know it is Maurice Chevalier you will see and not Nicholas Nickleby or some other outlandish character. He may be wearing a tailor's sack suit or a lieutenant's uniform for the nonce, but he will be the same engaging Maurice all the time. He even keeps his first name in one of his later rôles, the better to identify him. "Maurice," cries his sweetheart of the picture tale, and it is all as homey and intimate as the charming chatter of the screen magazines. Other stars have adopted the custom. It is friendly and considerate of them.

* * *

The essence of movies is—"Let's go." You move abruptly from place to place. You may become quite giddy with the instantaneity, but it is your own fault if you do not realize at once where you are. When wheels churn and glitter, an engine throbs, a smokestack weaves pearl-dusk patterns in the air, it is symbolism (very highbrow) but you are sure of one thing—there is a journey involved. Even in symbolism, the movies play fair. It is not like modern poetry, whose meaning is all smothered in a juggle of words; or abstract painting, which really isn't fair at all. Everything is clearly set down in black and white. The Great Big A and the Bouncing B are precisely—A and B. It is always announced in bold-face type, with explanatory notes and charts. If the charts seem sometimes to be very explicit, remember, the movies are only playing fair.

Another thing—did you ever notice what a good time people on the stage seem to have? If they are rollicking, they actually seem to enjoy it. Their eyes shine. They exude exuberance. None of that nonsense on the screen. Does Marlene Dietrich ever have a good time? And these same stage people—when they are in distress, they change color, real pallor creeps over their cheeks, there are manifold gradations in the unfathomable depths of their eyes. How they do go on!

These things are better regulated in the talkies. The close-up enhances the effect of those creeping pallors in slow motion, magnifies the semblance of unfathomable depths into pools; but at the same time it properly restricts them. At the click of a camera the emotion can be shut off. Yes, larger than life, that's what talkies are—with the perfection of mechanism.

* * *

And the Glamorousness of the Girls—just like paper dolls in party clothes. The seal of the certified beautician is upon them. With a new costume for every incident, they set the styles, as any high school girl will tell you. When they are blonde, they are very, very blonde. And curly. Halfway measures are not tolerated. When they are cute, their cuteness is unmistakable. And when they languish—what curving lengths to their languors. And so with the men. Every hero is every inch a hero. (We disdain to speak of the villains.)

One thing more. Consider the sublimated opulence of cinema dwellings. You come out of the kitchen, or the hall bedroom, or the overstuffed apartment, into illimitable spaces. Great rooms, ornate furnishing, all your unfulfilled desire for luxury appeased at one magnificent swoop. (Some of us even sit on a more comfortable chair than we can find at home, and secretly wish we could snitch the mezzanine carpet for our own living room.) Observe how ladies and gentlemen behave amid these unimaginable grandeurs. Not as the likes of us, behave these portraits from the etiquette book. Their morals may sometimes be winced (not winked) at. But ah, their manners!

And now, friend readers, if, after all we have told you, you still insist on sitting before a faded old backdrop instead of the argent sheet so generously spread before you; if you will watch a group of simple human beings no better than yourself trying to create a little cosmos out of universal experience, rather than indulge in the chiaroscuric magic of superbeings, that is yours for a smaller fee; if you will sit there in those rickety wooden stalls, losing your hands under the spell of old-fashioned drama—when the last curtain falls and you slowly come to, remember that in the legitimate theater hands were made for "clapter."

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THE HOME FORUM

Deeper Than the Towers of Troy

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into his ken."

HAD I been a youthful Keats, I should have titled my sonnet: "On First Looking Into Schliemann's Homer,"—not "Chapman's."

Long before I had ever read a line of the "Iliad" or "Odyssey," before I was past the Mother Goose period, I discovered in the family library a heavy volume bound in deep red and embossed with figures of Greek (and Trojan?) warriors in resplendent gold. And the shining bold letters on the cover, I was told, spelled: "Ilios, City and Country of the Trojans, By Dr. Heinrich Schliemann." It was the thrill of the Greek forms with their strange, living outlines that first caught and held my childish eye. But not they alone. Eight hundred pages within were filled with pictures of queer animals and human faces, implements and ornaments; pictures of houses and towers quite unlike anything about our town. Over these, before I could read much of the text, I would pore by the hour. Explained to me as far as possible to a child's understanding, something of the mighty drama of those pictures unfolded as my first course in history and archæology, literature and mythology and geography. It is the first book of which I hold definite memory. And in later years of broader understanding my first textbook, with its vast sweep of revelation, has grown steadily in power more fascinating.

Not for a moment to discount the amazing discoveries of Egyptian excavations, which have captured the popular imagination, or of all the buried treasure which illumines the Biblical backgrounds, I must still assert that Heinrich Schliemann's unsealing of the seven cities of fabled Troy is the most romantic achievement in all visible recoveries of the past. All the more strange, therefore, has it seemed to me that his feat and even his name have been known all this time to the limited circle of a few scholars. But now at last the story is published to the world. Thanks to the unwaning vogue of biography, at last Schliemann is discovered. Emil Ludwig, the really popular historian of important careers, has at last proclaimed the life of one who must at least be acknowledged as the greatest excavator of the nineteenth century. And my childish as well as more mature enthusiasm (not to say discernment) is vindicated!

* * *

Herr Ludwig needs not the praise that I could add to the reviews of his brilliant biography. It is rather the well-worn volume of my childhood, the fountainhead of Ludwig's inspiration, now lying on the desk before me, that I would bring into the light where it belongs. "Ilios, City and Country of the Trojans"—how laconic a title for such an adventure!—is not only a devotedly elaborate, detailed description of the seven cities mined by the spade of Schliemann but the human chronicle of the man himself.

Here you may read in his own words the simple, but eloquent, disclosure that "the pickaxe and the spade for the excavation of Troy were both forged and sharpened in the little German village in which I passed eight years of my earliest childhood." In one of the most absorbing and hitherto submerged accounts of a boyish faith which, after bitter struggles, won its way to almost incredible triumph, you can read his story. Born in 1822 of a long line of Lutheran clergymen, the young Heinrich listened with eager attention to his father's account of ancient cities which had disappeared beneath the soil of the centuries. As a Christmas gift in 1829, he received a history book with a picture representing Æneas escaping from the burning walls of Troy.

"'Father,' I exclaimed, 'if such walls once existed, . . . vast ruins of them must still remain, but they are hidden away beneath the dust of ages.' He maintained the contrary, whilst I remained firm in my opinion, and at last we both agreed that I should one day excavate Troy. . . .

"And so it happened that I talked of nothing else to my playfellows but of Troy."

* * *

After six years of rapid progress in school, Heinrich's education was suddenly interrupted by a disaster which overtook the family fortunes, leaving him without support. In immediate need he apprenticed himself to a grocer and, in one shop after another, he worked for over five years, often from five in the morning until eleven at night. Then began a daring career of adventure which eventually led him all over the world. Securing a berth as sailor on a little brig bound for South America, he was shipwrecked off the coast of Holland, barely escaping with his life. Wandering about for some months in pitiful destitution, he obtained work in a commercial house in Amsterdam. Here for several years he plunged into the study of languages, mastering French, English, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, and Russian. Through his linguistic knowledge he was sent to St. Petersburg, and there in a short time, at the age of twenty-five he founded a lucrative business of his own, trading largely in indigo. For twenty years he constantly extended his operations through various countries, acquiring a fortune of several millions. And always with the one goal before his eyes—the discovery of Troy.

At last, at the age of forty-six, he decided that he had won the necessary means and began to explore various scenes of the Homeric poems. Rejecting the spot usually regarded as the site of the ancient city, he selected the hill of Hissarlik; and, after overcoming a succession of obstacles, finally began to dig into the Trojan plain. By 1872 he was employing a force of one hundred and fifty laborers, and the first buried city was laid bare. For seven years he cut his way downward through city after city, striking the hard walls of ancient palaces and temples, cleaving the settled earth of many centuries. With his faithful wife, who never left his side, he lived in wooden shacks like some explorer in a far corner of the world, exposed to the dangers of fire, falling rock and roving brigands. On one occasion, he relates: "While the men were eating and resting I cut out the treasure [some metal ornaments] with a large knife. This required great exertion and involved great risk, since the wall of fortification beneath which I had to dig, threatened to fall upon me. But the sight of so many objects, every one of which is of inestimable value to archæology, made me reckless. . . . It would, however, have been impossible without the help of my dear wife, who stood ready to receive the things in her shawl."

* * *

And now, through one civilization after another, Schliemann had worked his way until he struck the fifth city with its burned black walls. Here at last—"the topless towers of Ilium" which the little German boy had seen flaming red in the pages of his book, more than fifty years before that day. "The tale of Troy divine" was no mere fable. Homer was no mere romancer of wandering fancies. After a sleep of three thousand years, the mighty walls of King Priam, that stood against the ten-year siege of Agamemnon and Achilles, rose again from the earth.

But Schliemann's zeal could not rest even here. Deeper still below the very foundations of these towers and walls he sunk his shafts, piercing two still more ancient cities, until the spade scraped against the earth's own foundations of white limestone rock.

Only the barest glimpses of this drama can gleam through such hurried narrative. But to open Schliemann's own pages, simple, direct, modest, is to follow the most enthralling romance in the rescue of a golden past. The abiding triumph of this dauntless explorer ("Gold-Seeker," Ludwig describes him with double meaning in the title of the new biography) was not only that of giant purpose and intellect, but a victory of mighty faith. Deeper than the walls of seven cities was the faith that moved whole mountains of earth to prove a boyish vision.

PAUL KAUFMAN.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

In November

Here is the watershed of all the year,
Where, by a thought's space,
thoughts do start anear
That fare most widely forth; some
to the mouth
Of Arctic rivers, some to the mellow
South.

The gaunt and wrinkled orchard
shivers 'neath
The blast, like Lear upon the Eng-
lish heath,
And mossy boughs blow wild that,
undistressed,
Another spring shall hide the cheer-
ful nest.

All things are nearer from this
chilly crown,—
The solitude, the white and hud-
dling town;
And next the russet fields, of har-
vest shorn,
Shines the new wheat that freshens
all the morn.

From out the bursting milkweed,
dry and gray,
The silken argosies are launched
away,
To mount the gust, or drift from
hill to hill
And plant new colonies by road and
rill. . . .

—From "Poems of Fifty Years," by ROSSER UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

As to Miss Jenkyns' Literary Model

When I found my friend and hostess, Miss Jenkyns, was going to have a party in my honour, and that Captain and the Miss Browns were invited, I wondered much what would be the course of the evening. Card-tables, with green-baize tops, were set out by daylight, just as usual; it was the third week in November, so the evenings closed in about four. Candles and clean packs of cards were arranged on each table. The fire was made up; the neat maidservant had received her last directions; and there we stood, dressed in our best, each with a candle-lighter in our hands, ready to dart at the candles as soon as the first knock came. . . . The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the eatables were of the slightest description.

While the trays were yet on the tables, Captain and the Miss Browns came in; and I could see that, somehow or other, the Captain was a favorite with all the ladies present. . . . He immediately and quietly assumed the man's place in the room; attended to every one's wants, lessened the pretty maid-servant's labour by waiting on empty cups and bread-and-butter-less ladies; and yet did it all in so easy and dignified a manner, and so much as if it were a matter of course for the strong to attend to the weak, that he was a true man throughout. . . .

But by and by Captain Brown sported a bit of literature.

"Have you seen any numbers of 'The Pickwick Papers?'" said he. (They were then publishing in parts.) "Capital thing!"

Now Miss Jenkyns was daughter of a deceased rector of Cranford; and, on the strength of a number of manuscript sermons, and a pretty good library of divinity, considered herself literary, and looked upon any conversation about books as a challenge to her. So she answered and said, "Yes, she had seen them; indeed, she might say she had read them."

"And what do you think of them?" exclaimed Captain Brown. "Aren't they famously good?"

So urged, Miss Jenkyns could not but speak.

"I must say, I don't think they are by any means equal to Dr. Johnson." Still, perhaps, the author is young. Let him persevere, and who knows what he may become if he will take the great Doctor for his model." This was evidently too much for Captain Brown to take placidly; and I saw the words on the tip of his tongue before Miss Jenkyns had finished her sentence.

"It is quite a different sort of thing, my dear madam," he began.

"I am quite aware of that," returned she. "And I make allowances, Captain Brown."

"Just allow me to read you a scene out of this month's number," pleaded he. "I had it only this morning, and I don't think the company can have read it yet."

"As you please," said she, settling herself with an air of resignation. He read the account of the "swarry" which Sam Weller gave at Bath. Some of us laughed heartily. I did not dare, because I was staying in the house. Miss Jenkyns sat in patient gravity. When it was ended, she turned to me, and said, with mild dignity—

"Fetch me 'Rasselas,' my dear, out of the book room."

When I brought it to her, she turned to Captain Brown—

"Now allow *me* to read you a scene, and then the present company can judge between your favorite, Mr. Boz, and Dr. Johnson."

She read one of the conversations between Rasselas and Imlac, in a high-pitched majestic voice; and when she had ended she said, "I imagine I am now justified in my preference of Dr. Johnson as a writer of fiction." The Captain screwed his lips up, and drummed on the table, but he did not speak. She thought she would give a finishing blow or two.

"I consider it vulgar, and below the dignity of literature, to publish in numbers."

"How was 'The Rambler' published, ma'am?" asked Captain Brown, in a low voice, which I think Miss Jenkyns could not have heard.

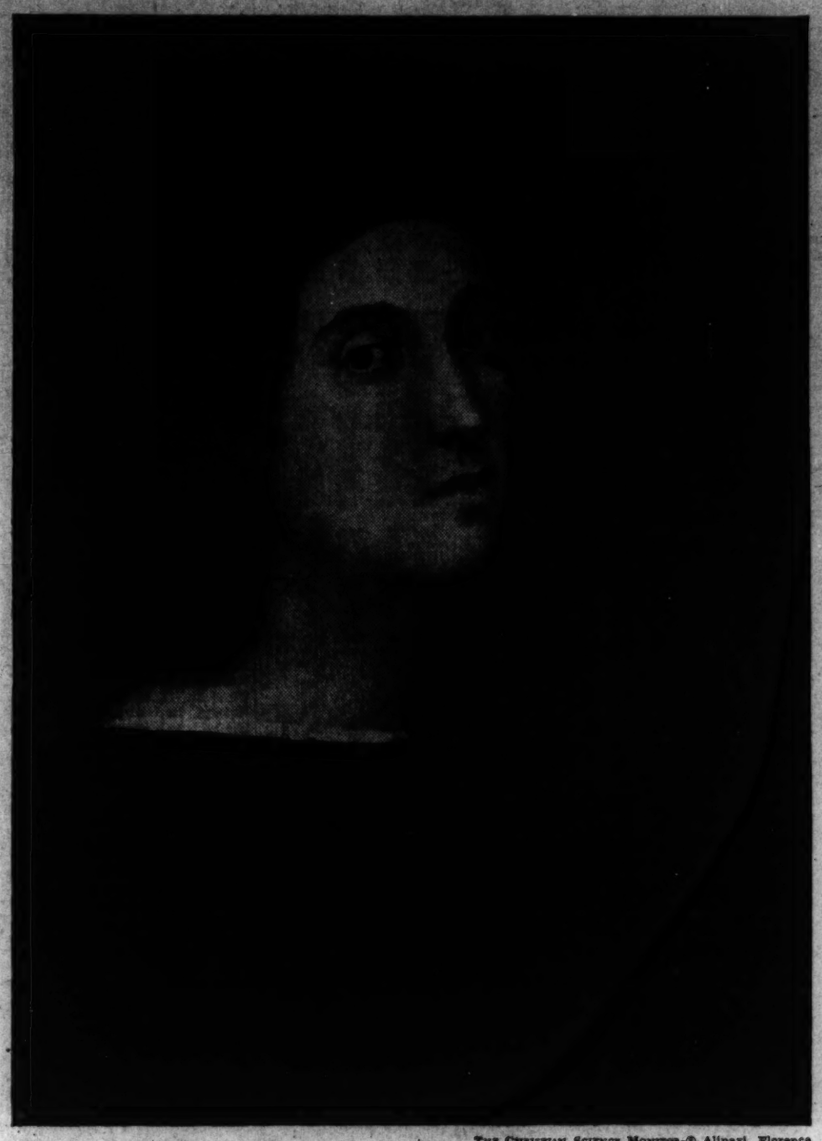
"Dr. Johnson's style is a model for young beginners. My father recommended it to me when I began to write letters—I have formed my own style upon it; I recommend it to your favorite."

"I should be very sorry for him to exchange his style for any such pompous writing," said Captain Brown.

Miss Jenkyns felt this as a personal affront, in a way of which the Captain had not dreamed. Epistolary writing she and her friends considered as her *forte*. Many a copy of many a letter have I seen written and corrected on the slate, before she "seized the half-hour just previous to post-time to assure" her friends of this or of that; and Dr. Johnson was, as she said, her model in these compositions. She drew herself up with dignity, and only replied to Captain Brown's last remark by saying, with marked emphasis on every syllable, "I prefer Dr. Johnson to Mr. Boz."—ELIZABETH CLEGHORN GASKELL, in "Cranford."

Sir Philip Sidney's Poet

Now therein of all sciences (I speak still of human, and according to human conceits) is our poet the monarch. For he doth not only show the way, but giveth so sweet a prospect into the way, as will intice any man to enter into it. Nay, he doth, as if your journey should lie through a fair vineyard, at the first give you a cluster of grapes, that, full of that taste, you may long to pass further. He beginneth not with obscure definitions, which must blur the margent with interpretations, and load the memory with doubtfulness; but he cometh to you with words set in delightful proportion, either accompanied with, or prepared for, the well enchanting skill of musick; and with a tale forsooth he cometh unto you, with a tale which holdeth children from play, and old men from the chimney corner.—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY, in "An Apologie for Poetry."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-© Alinari, Florence

Raffaello Sanzio of Urbino: A Self-Portrait in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence

THIS young, beautiful face with the dreaming eyes is the portrait, painted by himself, of the great Raphael (English form of his native name of Raffaello), in naming whom one names an artist familiar throughout the world.

The story of his life, so rich in joys and lofty success, reads almost like one of those old legends in which the hero, fair, gifted, and courteous, triumphs over all obstacles, wins all hearts. Born at Urbino in 1483, Raphael filled his thirty-seven years with great achievements, combining, as an old writer declares, "the rarest gifts" with "grace, diligence, beauty, modesty and good character" and possessing "to an unusual degree a humane and gentle nature." This sweetness of nature is assuredly manifest in this revealing "self-portrait."

His father, Giovanni Sanzio, himself a painter, gave the child instruction from an early age, then placed him under Pietro Perugino, the foremost painter of the day, at Perugia. Later, drawn by his love of art, and the fame of the works being done there by Leonardo and Michelangelo, young Raphael went to Florence, where he devoted much time to studying the works of past and contemporary artists.

Trained in the school of Perugino, Raphael no sooner saw the work of Leonardo than, we are told, he was filled "with wonder and amazement," stirred to emulation and even to imitation of that supreme genius whose grandeur few have equaled and none excelled.

Raphael's later works, done in Rome, brought him honors and rewards. There, in the Borgo Nuovo, he built himself a palace, where, loved and honored by all, "he did not live like a painter, but as a prince." It is recorded that he "never went to court without having fifty painters at his heels, all good and skilful, who accompanied him to do him honor," a singular tribute to the sweetness and simplicity of his nature. He seemed, indeed, to possess some quality which disarmed envy and calmed any sense of rivalry.

Raphael's last work was the great "Transfiguration." In it he revealed, though perhaps unconsciously, a perception of the things unseen, of their practical relation to the experience of men, that has given his work a quality which has appealed to the hearts, not only of the wise and cultured, but of the simple and unlettered.

Himmelen, harmoni

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVORFRA kommer den sundhet og harmoni, den fornyede vitalitet, den kraft og glede som er så fremtredende hos Christian Scientists at det stadig høres nevnt? De kommer fra den guddommelige Kjærlighets kilde hvis lægende vanne strømmer inn i den søkendes bevissthet og skyller bort all frykt og lidelse.

Menneskeheten higer og speider fremdeles efter hvad der er blitt kalt Gullalderen. Alene den rette forståelse av Gud og kunnskapen om åndelig tilværelse kan bringe menneskene til å fatte harmoniens styre, Livets, Sannhetens og Kjærlighetens nærvær og makt. Denne sannhet om tilværelsen er ikke bare noget en higer efter; den er her og nu en fastslått kjensgjerning i det guddommelige Sinn. Der er ikke og der kan aldri være noget herefter, for alt som er til, er den alltid nærværende sannhet om tilværelsen. Et barn får se et glimt av det evige nu når det begynner å forstå hvad dets foreldre mener når de forteller det at imorgen aldri kommer, og at det alltid er idag.

Hvor blinde vi har vært som ikke har sett at vi ikke kommer inn i himmelen så lenge vi vedblir å tro på en himmel herefter! Den forandring som kalles døden, vil ikke føre oss dit. Christian Science åpenbarer klart for oss at himmelen, harmoni, Guds rike, er til stede her og nu. Om enn dette rike er nær, ja, like for hånden, må vi dog, hvis vi ønsker å komme inn i det og få del i dets fred og glede, søke efter det med åndelige midler; for det kan ikke skjelnes av de materielle sanser.

For dem som har tatt imot Christian Science kjensgjerninger, åpenbares en ny verden, åndens eller Sinnets verden, den sanne freds og hellighets verden; og i dette hellige rike kan materialitet ikke komme inn. Ifølge Jesu lære må vi først finne dette himlenes rike for å kunne få hvad vi trenger; for Kristus Jesus sa jo: "Søk først Guds rike og hans rettferdighet, så skal I få alt dette i tilgift!" Jesus vilde ikke befale oss å søke først det som ikke kunde opnåes nu. Ved den enkle fremgangsmåte å tenke og tale det rette ord istedenfor det urette, sannhet istedenfor villfarelse, åpnes bevissthetens porter mot himmelen, harmoni, frød, himmel og harmoni, til tusener av alvorlige studerende.

Dette lykksalige himmelske liv innbefatter kraft og håp og glede. Det bringer med sig tanker på våren, på bristende knopper og fuglesang. Det er fullt av alt som er godt, av den sanne åndelige sundhet, styrke, fred, glede og kjærlighet; og det er opnåelig her og nu for alle som følger Kristus, Sannhet, som det blev anskueliggjort i Mary Baker Eddys liv og lære.

Der er ingen grader av makt i Sannhet; den er aldri mindre enn allmakt. Det kjødelige sinn kan benekte Sannhetens tiltrekningskraft; men jevnt, rolig, uimotståelig, trekker Sannhet menneskeheten ut av dens drømmeverden. Det gode består allerede, og er mere ubegrenset enn den luft vi innånder eller det solskinn som lyser på vår vei; og mennesket lever i himmelen nu, fordi dets Fader-Moder Gud lever og fyller alt rum. Når vi erkjenner denne sannhet, blir vi løst fra trældommen under den formodede materielle lov, idet følelsen av disharmoni blir opslukt i åndelig harmoni, og Guds rike kommer og Hans vilje skjer "som i himmelen, så og på jorden".

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Sciences litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cloisonné

Lantern Street, adjacent lane to this Street of Jade, held other allurements. Here we searched to find a shade for our library lamp. Into shop after shop we went. At last we came upon one that we considered unique. It was painted with some three hundred minute figures. . . .

Obtaining the lamp of black and gold for which this was destined had been an adventure—and a discovery in Chinese industry. Riding down a mold-gray alley one afternoon we came upon a sign marked: "Cloisonné." Knocking at the gate, we were admitted to a dilapidated inner court. A house of great pretentions, now falling in ruin, had been rented for the fabrication of this ware.

Tall vases of copper stood on the floor of one room. In another were many smaller objects. . . . Young boys were at work arranging intricate designs with tiny copper coils. From a piece of tubing they cut circular bits and, dipping them in a cement, adjusted them on a metal base. It was a process of extreme delicacy, demanding the patience of endless days and an unerring hand to cover so minutely the wide spaces.

In a third room the interstices of the design were filled with a kind of clay. At a table still younger children painted this surface composite with vivid colors; yellows, greens and violets of prismatic violence. We did not fancy these combinations that were to evolve into dragons lashing their tails in unnecessary fury, so we chose a graceful, wide-lipped vase and ordered it finished in gold and black.

The pieces were fired in the furnace by these same children who, like elves, directed the work. Very precise, leisurely gnomes, they were, quite intent on the business of transmuting base clay and copper into a gleaming object of beauty that would draw the light to its polished surface, then reflect the glow with a soft radiance.—DOROTHY GRAHAM, in "Through the Moon Door."

Heaven, Harmony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHENCE come the health and harmony, the renewed vitality, the vigor and the joy which have become almost proverbial in the ranks of Christian Scientists? They come from that fountain of divine Love whose healing waters are flowing into the consciousness of the seeker and bearing away all fear and suffering.

Mankind is still craving and still watching for what has been called the Golden Age. Only the correct understanding of God and the knowledge of spiritual being are capable of bringing to human apprehension the reign of harmony, the presence and power of Life, Truth, and Love. This truth of being is no mere aspiration; here and now it is an established fact in divine Mind. There is not, and never can be, any hereafter, for all that exists is the ever present truth of being. The child gains a glimpse of the eternal now when he begins to understand what his parents mean when they tell him that tomorrow never comes, and that it is always today.

How blind we have been not to see that so long as we continue to believe in a hereafter heaven, we shall not reach heaven! The change called death will not take us there. Christian Science clearly reveals to us the presence of heaven, harmony, the kingdom of God, here and now. But while this kingdom is so near, even at hand, if we desire to enter in and partake of its peace and joy we must seek it spiritually, for it is not perceived by the material senses.

To those who have accepted the facts of Christian Science, a new world is revealed, the world of Spirit or Mind, the world of true peace and holiness; and into this sacred realm materiality cannot enter. According to Jesus' teaching, one must first find this kingdom of heaven in order to obtain what he needs; for did not Christ Jesus say, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you"? Jesus would not command us to seek first that which could not now be obtained. The simple process of thinking and speaking the right word instead of the wrong word, the truth instead of error, opens the gate of consciousness towards heaven, harmony.

The weary hours spent in entertaining thoughts of doubt and fear and uncertainty may be transformed into seasons of joy and peace as thought is disciplined through Christian Science, to relinquish such turning and overturning, and to declare with simplicity the absolute truth of the presence of divine Love and its accompanying harmony.

No Godlike thought is lost; nor is it unavailing. Every time the truth is clearly realized and faithfully declared, good triumphs; and the man who remains unshaken in his allegiance to Godlike thinking experiences with absolute certainty the joy of the heaven of harmony. Right thinking transforms the human desert into a garden of gladness, and the right understanding of God and His ideas brings one into fields of plenty.

Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 520), "Human language can repeat only an infinitesimal part of what exists;" but that infinitesimal part has already brought health and peace, heaven and harmony, to thousands of earnest students.

This heavenly life of blessedness includes vigor and hope and gladness. It comes with thoughts of spring, with opening buds and songs of birds. It is full of all that is good, of the true spiritual health, strength, peace, joy, and love; and it is attainable here and now by all who follow the Christ, Truth, as exemplified in the life and teachings of Mary Baker Eddy.

There are no degrees of power in Truth; it never falls short of omnipotence. The carnal mind may deny Truth's attraction, but steadily, calmly, irresistibly, Truth is drawing humanity out of its dream-world. Good already exists, more unlimited than the air we breathe or the sunlight smiling upon us; and man lives in heaven now, because his Father-Mother God lives, and fills all space. Realizing this truth, we are redeemed from the thralldom of supposed material law, the sense of discord becoming swallowed up in spiritual harmony; and so God's kingdom comes and His will is done "in earth, as it is in heaven."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Flowers in a Window

This much we know when frosty
windows bring
To passing eyes a glimpse of sunny
spring:

We look beyond the window flowers
and see,
As one might read a tinted tapestry,
A heart within that is a garden
close,
The confidant of summer and the
rose,
Where though the winter winds are
keen without
The little seeds of friendship gayly
sprout,
Where ways are sweet with love's
unfading bloom
And spring's young laughter bright-
ens every room,
Where through the hours from dawn
to twilight long
Each happy minute has a hint of
song!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

New Leaf Mills at Sundown

From the road that crossed the tail-race below the grist-mill and crept eastward into the woods rose an isolated hill to a height notable in that country of broad bottomlands. It was steep on the north, next to the mill; it sloped more gently away toward the south, but on the east and west it was steep again. It was thickly wooded with broad-girthed oaks, slim maples and ashes, and a host of shag-bark hickories hanging full of the nuts that now shone white through the gaping seams of their greenish-brown husks, and dropped about the feet of the Powells as they climbed upward through the fallen leaves. A company of pigs feeding on the mast under the trees lifted their heads at the approaching steps. . . . A covey of quails throbbed away from a pile of brush; a squirrel clattered up the shaggy side of one of the hickories. The simple incidents touched his heart as he climbed to the top of the hill and looked out upon the peaceful landscape. Below was the huge grist-mill, gray and weather-beaten, but strong as when first built; a wall of primeval forest lowered the eastern horizon, but north and south the woods retreated and left the interval yellow with a hundred acres of standing corn, and green with broad spaces of meadow-land. The straight ribbon of the head-race stretched to the full dam of New Leaf Mills, whose smooth water spread up into the woods on the north. On the western hillsides were the openings of farms, where the blue smoke curled from the cabin chimneys. On the east a road stole out of the woods, down between the cornfields and the meadows, and lost itself in the woods upon the island framed between the mill-races and the river; another road wound round the hill and kept the course of the river southward out of sight.

The grist-mill fronted an acre of open space, with the hitching-rail for the farmers' horses in the middle, and a few rods beyond it crouched the sawmill among piles of lumber and saw-logs. The saw, which had been hissing sharply at its work, now stopped for so long a breath that Powell knew the watergate had been closed for the night, and the soft treble of the grist-mill alone filled the nearer silence. From a distance the melancholy note of a farm boy calling his cows in the woods struck upon his ear; the miller appeared in the open space with a measure of bran under his arm, and, calling "pig, pig, pig, poo-ee!" was answered from the fence corners and wayside nooks.—From "New Leaf Mills: A Chronicle," by W. D. HOWELLS.

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STOCK MARKET NET CHANGES UNIMPORTANT

Trading Turnover for Short Session Dwindles to 400,000 Shares

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The stock market received a crumb or two of comfort from the weekly carloadings report today, but after a rather feeble rally, the list settled back to end the day with unimportant net changes.

The closing tone was steady, although some of the leaders showed fractional declines. The turnover for the two-hour session was only about 400,000 shares.

Appearance of support for sterling exchange was encouraging, and save for silver, commodity markets acted somewhat better. The British dollar bonds, however, were again weak, and uncertainties over the war debt situation still appeared to dominate financial sentiment.

Bar silver again weakened with the spot quotation at New York off ½ cent to 25¾ cents, duplicating the historical low first touched in February of last year.

The increase of 38,758 cars in the movement of revenue freight, as reported for all class 1 carriers for the week ended Nov. 19, made up a large part of the recession of some 51,000 cars in the preceding week, which presumably reflected to a large extent the partial suspension of business for the national election. The increase, however, was somewhat larger than expected, and against the normal seasonal trend in November.

Some Irregularity

Union Pacific rose 1½ points, only to lose its gain and close with a loss of about a point. Santa Fe, after moving up a point, fell back. American Telephone lost an early gain of more than a point, and a fractional advance in U. S. Steel was converted into a fractional decline before the end of the session. Gains of about a point in Eastman and National Biscuit were maintained. On the whole, however, the list closed virtually unchanged from the levels of Friday's finish.

Brokers reported that there had been a moderate amount of real liquidation in the share market during recent sessions, although a part of the offerings had been for bear account, and the early upturn today represented largely short covering.

The October railroad earnings statements were commented upon as more hopeful, although still representing a volume of revenues inadequate to preserve the solvency of many carriers, without special help. The first 31 roads to report had aggregate net operating income only 4.2 per cent under October of last year, but 38.6 per cent under October of two years ago.

In commodities, the wheat market was firm in the earlier hours of the session. Cotton failed to make headway, closing with slight losses of 5 to 25 cents a bale.

Sterling exchange, after yesterday's drop of more than 4 cents, recovered about 1½ cents, as support appeared. It ruled at $3.22¼. The Japanesee yen and the Scandinavian currencies also improved. The Canadian dollar, at 84¾ cents, was up 1-16 of a cent. The European gold currencies were about steady.

Bonds Are Irregular

Prices moved irregularly in the bond market today with traders and investors generally standing on the side-lines pending the clarification of foreign war loan problems and various domestic uncertainties.

The railroads were only moderately enthusiastic following the report on freight car loadings for the week ended Nov. 19, which showed a gain of 38,758 over the previous week. Commodities were barely steady. Business and trade news was spotty.

Some foreign obligations were again under pressure, especially British 5½s, which added around 2 points to their losses of yesterday in the face of rallying tendencies displayed by the pound sterling. The Australians and Canadians were a trifle easier, as were the Belgians and Brazilians. French 7½s firmed along with some of the Germans.

Railroad liens that responded mildly to traffic recovery figures included those of Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central and Union Pacific. Slight losses were recorded by some maturities of Pennsylvania, Southern, St. Paul, Chicago & North Western and several others.

The better grade utilities again registered fractional improvement. Among these were bonds of American Telephone and Consolidated Gas. Issues of International Telephone and Postal Telegraph were steadier, while those of American & Foreign Power eased.

Industrial loans were somewhat hesitant. Resistance was shown by several of the oils, including Standard Oil of New York. Bonds of both Goodyear and Goodrich improved. Dodge Bros. 6s sagged a trifle.

United States Government obligations were fairly steady, but rather inactive.

MARKET OPINIONS

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The market during the reactionary sessions of the last week has canceled the slight rise which occurred just after election, and the immediate course of prices will probably be dependent on the results of foreign debt negotiations.

Thorndike & Weeks, Boston: We would be inclined to await further evidence that current reactionary tendencies have run their course before assuming other than a strictly trading attitude toward the market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: During the last two months the market has had to withstand a great deal of adverse news and disappointment. That it has done so without serious disturbance of the price level is the best possible evidence of a thoroughly sold-out condition.

Livingston & Co., New York: We are of the opinion that this period should be regarded as one in which to accumulate for a better market in the first quarter.

Theodore Prince & Co., New York: Unless some sudden turn should take place in the debt entanglements, further recessions in stocks are entirely likely.

NEVADA-COLORADO ELECTRIC

Nevada-Colorado Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, net income of $636,483 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $774,881 in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1931. October net income was $10,336, compared with October, 1931.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 25	Last Nov. 26
8⅛	3⅝	..	Adams Express	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4⅞	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	3	3	3	..
113¾	30¾	.3	Air Reduction	700	64	63¾	63¾	63½
16⅝	7¾	.80	Alaska-Juneau	1100	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2¾	⅝	..	Allegheny Corp	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
68½	42½	.60	Allied Chem	4100	75½	73¾	73¾	73¾
119¼	94⅛	7	Allied Chem pf	200	119¾	117¾	117¾	118
18⅝	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	6⅝	6	6	7⅛
2½	¼	..	Amal eLather	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
22½	6	..	Am Bank Note	100	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	..
17⅞	6⅛	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	10¾	10½	10½	10⅝
73⅝	39⅝	4	Am Can	8400	63¾	61¼	61¾	61¾
129	83½	7	Am Can pf	100	126	126	126	..
17	3¾	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
150	10	..	Am Car & F pf	100	20	20	20	20¾
27	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	400	19⅛	19	19	19
8	1	..	Am Encaustic T	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
18	2	..	Am & For Pow	2400	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
31⅛	3⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4⅛	1	1	Am Hawaiian	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
12	2⅛	..	Am International	1600	7⅛	7	7	6⅞
49	19	..	Am Loco pf	3100	30½	30¼	30½	30⅝
13¾	3	..	Am Power & Lt	600	8¼	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
58	15¼	.6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	28	26	26	27⅞
49¾	10	.5	Am P&L pf A	100	33	32	32	32½
12¼	70	7	Am Radiator	3100	7⅞	7	7	7
18½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	9½
29¼	13½	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
37¼	8¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
36¾	20	3½†	Am Stores	100	30½	30½	30½	30
137⅝	70½	9	Am Tel & Tel	7100	108	104¼	104⅝	104⅝
25	4	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7½	7½	7½	..
70	10½	..	Am Type F pf	40	14	14	14	14
39½	11	.2	Am Wat W&E	4000	19¼	18½	18⅝	19
31	13	..	Am WW&E ct	1400	18¾	16½	16¾	17
39⅞	18¼	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	31½	31½	31½	33
19¾	3	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
17½	5¼	1.20	Ancher Cap	1100	13¾	12¾	13½	13½
3¾	⅝	..	Armour Ill A	1300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7½	4	..	Art Metal Const	400	6	4	4	6
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1⅝	..
94	17½	..	Atchison T&SF	4400	41½	39	39	39½
31½	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	2100	16¼	15⅛	16⅛	16
151⅝	28	4§	Auburn Auto	1700	43¾	42¼	42¼	43
7⅞	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	400	6¼	6	6¼	6
			—B—					
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	400	10½	10½	10½	10½
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	72½	72½	73½	..
7	3½	..	Barnsdall A	1100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
42½	13	..	Beatrice Cream	300	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13¼
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Tem	100	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
18⅜	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	900	10½	10	10	10¼
24⅝	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	1400	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
74	18¼	..	Beth Steel pf	1600	33½	32¼	32½	33⅛
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11½
53	38	4	Bon Ami A	100	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛	..
43½	20	2	Borden	700	23¾	23½	23½	23½
14¼	⅞	..	Borg Warner	1200	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8½
11⅜	2½	..	Briggs Mfg	400	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5
50½	15⅞	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	21⅝	21½	21½	21⅝
119½	100	7	Brown Shoe pf	10	107	107	107	105½
4½	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3	3	3	..
3⅛	½	..	Budd Mfg	1400	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	2
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	100	2	2	2	..
21⅜	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	4½	4½	4⅝	..
65	7¼	7	Bush Term deb	20	12	12	12	..
34⅞	7	..	Byers	1100	14¼	14½	14¾	14
			—C—					
20⅝	3¼	..	Canadian Pacific	3100	13½	13¼	13½	13¼
23¾	10¼	.1	Cannon Mills	200	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	5700	40⅛	38⅛	38⅝	38⅝
2½	⅜	..	Celotex ct	200	1	1	1	..
20½	7⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	1500	15	14	14	..
15½	3⅛	..	Cerro de Pasco	100	7	7	7	..
30½	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	1300	23	21⅞	22	22⅛
20¾	4⅞	.2	Chesapeake Corp	400	15	14½	14½	14½
31½	9⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	3400	34⅜	24	34¼	23⅝
8	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
14½	2	..	Chi & N'western	1700	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
16¾	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	100	5	5	5	5½
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	4100	18½	14⅝	14⅝	14⅜
2½	¼	..	City Stores	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
11½	11	1	Colgate Palm-P	200	13	13	13	12⅞
10½	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	200	4½	4½	4½	..
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	100	6	6	6	6
21	4¼	1	Columbia Gas	1100	12½	12⅛	12½	12¼
79⅞	40	6	Columbia G pf A	300	65	63¾	63¾	..
41⅞	13½	2	Columbian Carb	300	31¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
14⅞	4¼	..	Columbia Pic vtc	500	10½	10⅜	10½	9½
11	3⅜	..	Comm Credit	100	5	5	5	5½
28	11¾	.3	Comm Cred A	100	25	25	25	25
101	88	6½	Comm I Tr 6½%	50	98½	98	98	..
81½	55½	6	Comm I Tr ev pf	200	81½	81½	81½	..
2¼	1½	..	Comm I Tr war	200	4	⅝	⅝	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	1200	9¾	9½	9½	9½
5½	1⅝	.30	Comwith & So	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
68½	27⅜	.6	Comwith &S 6pf	100	47	47	47	48
12¾	6½	.60	Congoleum Nairn	200	8½	8¼	8¼	8½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	1800	57⅜	56¼	56½	56¼
10⅞	4½	1	Consol Laundries	300	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	5
9	4	..	Consol Oil	3600	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6
11½	2⅞	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
1⅝	¼	..	Consol Textile	200	⅝	½	½	⅝
47¾	24⅞	.6	Cont Baking pf	1200	40⅝	40	40	..
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1100	34¼	33⅜	34¼	34½
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2	2	2	1⅞
9⅝	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
55⅜	24⅜	3	Corn Products	3400	49⅝	48⅜	48½	48⅝
7⅜	1½	..	Coty	100	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
22	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	1100	21½	20¼	21⅜	19⅝
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	1¾	1⅝	1⅜	1½
8¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
			—D—					
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	600	57¼	55½	55½	56½
45⅞	8½	..	Del Lack & W	2800	27½	25⅝	25¾	25⅞
19⅛	12	1	Diamond Match	200	17	16⅜	16⅜	16¾
12¼	7½	1.30	Dome Mines	300	12	12	12	12
18⅝	5	.75	Douglas A	400	11	10⅝	10⅜	11
23	5	..	Dresser A	100	7	7	7	..
59¾	22	2	du Pont de Nem	2800	38	35⅜	35½	35⅝
			—E—					
87⅞	55¼	3	Eastman Kodak	200	52	51¾	51¾	51
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	..
33¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	600	18½	17⅞	18	17½
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
16	2¾	..	Elec Pow & Lt	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
64	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	22½	22	22½	22
65½	8¾	6	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	200	18¼	18¼	18½	19
11⅞	2	..	Erie RR	200	5½	5½	5½	5⅝
15⅞	2⅜	..	Erie RR 1 pf	200	7	6⅞	7	6¾
			—F—					
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F Ln	200	15	15	15	..
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	200	11½	11½	11½	..
54¼	25	2½	First Nat Stores	300	50¾	50¾	50¾	49⅝
3¾	1⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	¾	¼	¼	⅝
3⅞	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	100	9	9	9	8½
22⅜	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	17½
5⅞	1	..	Fox Film A	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
23⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	4900	24½	22	22	23¾
			—G—					
5½	½	..	GenAm Inv	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	300	16	15½	15½	15⅝
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	300	12½	12⅜	12½	12
5	¼	..	Gen Cable	500	2½	2⅜	2½	..
25¾	2¾	..	Gen Cable pf	30	10	10	10	..
26⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	3900	15¾	15	15	14⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	900	23⅜	23	23	23
2¾	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	1	1	1	1
24⅝	7⅞	1	Gen Motors	9700	13¼	12⅞	13	12⅝
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	..
28⅝	6¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	12¾
15⅜	1¾	..	Gen Refractories	200	¾	¾	¾	..
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Ras	1500	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	67	67	67	..
3½	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
20⅝	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	500	15½	15	15½	14⅞
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	300	5⅝	5½	5½	5¼
29¼	5½	..	Goodyear	1400	15	14¼	14¼	14⅝
30⅝	1¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	17	16	17	16¼
5⅛	⅜	..	Graham Paige	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
11⅝	2⅜	..	Granby	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	31	31	31	31½
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	900	19¼	19	19	19¼
25	5½	..	Great Nor pf	500	10⅝	10½	10⅝	10⅛
2¾	½	..	Grigsby-Grunow	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
			—H—					
4⅜	⅝	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
12	2	..	Hamilton Watch	10	3	3	3	4
10	3½	..	Hawaiian Pine	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	79	79	79	79
159	110	10b	Homestake M	100	155	155	155	155½
4½	1	..	Houdaille Her B	700	2½	2	2	2⅛
28¼	8¾	..	Houston Oil	400	14½	14¼	14⅜	14
5¾	1⅝	..	Houston Oil new	100	3¼	3¼	2⅞	3
57½	43¼	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	53½	53½	53¾	53¾
11⅜	2⅞	..	Hudson Motor	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5
			—I—					
24⅞	4¾	..	Ill Central	2500	14½	13¾	13¾	13¾
2⅝	⅜	..	Indian Motor	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
40	7½	2	Indus Rayon	200	23	23	23	23
44⅞	14¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	36	36	36	35
7⅞	⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	100	3	3	3	3
8½	3¼	..	Insuranshare Del	100	8	8	8	8
14⅝	2¼	..	Interboro Rap T	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
117	52½	6§	Int Business M	300	90½	89¼	89⅞	88½
18¾	3⅝	3	Int Cement	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
21	4⅜	..	Int Combus pf	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	..
34½	10⅜	1.20	Int Harvester	4000	22	21½	21¾	21¼
12⅛	6⅝	7	Int Harvester pf	100	68	68	68	..
11⅝	2⅜	..	Int Hydroelec	200	8½	5⅝	5½	5½
12½	2½	..	Int Nickel	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	800	½	½	½	⅝
12⅜	2	..	Int Pap&Pow pf n	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
8¾	4	..	Int Print Ink	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅞

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 25	Last Nov. 26
26	7½	..	Int Silver	100	14	14	14	14½
15¼	2¾	..	Int Tel & Tel	800	9¼	8¾	8¾	8¾
			—J—					
33⅝	10	..	Johns Manville	1300	31⅞	30¾	31	31
			—K—					
3½	⅜	..	Kelley Sp ctf	100	1	1	1	..
4½	⅝	..	Kelsey Hayes W	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅝	3⅝	..	Kelvinator Corp	100	5½	5⅜	5⅜	6⅜
19⅛	4⅞	..	Kennecott Corp	1000	10¼	9⅞	10	10
19	6¾	1	Kresge	100	11	11	11	10¾
9½	⅝	..	Kreuger & Toll	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
18⅝	10	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	16⅛	15	15⅛	15⅝
			—L—					
26⅛	8	..	Lehigh Val RR	300	13½	13	13⅛	13⅜
51⅞	20½	2.40	Lehman Corp	600	41½	40¾	41¼	40¾
9⅞	3¾	..	Libbey-Owens-F	100	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8
22	8	2	Liquid Carbonic	400	15½	15	15	15
37⅝	13¼	1§	oLew's Inc	1100	23¾	21⅞	22	21¾
4	1½	..	Loft Inc	300	4	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
23⅜	8½	1½	Louisville G&E A	300	18½	18¼	18¼	18¾
8½	7½	4	Louisville & N	400	18¾	18	18	18⅝
			—M—					
30¾	13	1½	McIntyre Poron	1200	21¼	20½	20½	21¼
51⅞	28	4	McKeesport Tin	4800	45	44⅛	44¼	44
30	10	6	McLellan Sto pf	80	12	12	12	..
83½	17	.50	Macy (RH) & Co	800	33¾	32½	32½	34
13¾	4½	.80	Magma Copper	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7½
20¾	4	..	Man Elv ms	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
14⅞	8¾	.80	Marine Mid	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
13½	3	..	Marshall Field	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
30	9½	1	May Dept Stores	300	13½	13	13	13½
6⅞	3⅝	..	Mid-Cont Pet	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
3¾	⅝	..	Min Moline	200	1½	1½	1½	..
13	1¾	..	Mo Kan & Tex	300	6	6	6	5½
34	3½	..	Mo K&T pf	300	14	13½	14	13¾
11	1½	..	Mo Pacific	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
38	2½	..	Mo Pacific pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½
16½	3¼	..	Montgom Ward	1300	13½	12½	13⅜	12⅝
8⅜	2	1	Motor Wheel	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
9¾	2¼	..	Murray Body	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
			—N—					
13¾	4	1	Nash Motors	400	13	12⅝	13	12½
48⅞	20¼	3.80	Nat Biscuit	100	37¾	37¾	37¾	38½
140⅛	101	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	132	132	133	133½
18⅝	6½	..	Nat Cash Reg	100	9¼	9¼	9¼	9
21¾	14⅝	2	Nat Dairy Prod	1000	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
20⅝	6⅝	1	Nat Pow & Lt	1000	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	12½
23⅞	13⅛	.50	Nat Steel	400	19½	19	19	19½
10⅞	3½	..	Nat Surety	100	8½	8½	8½	8
8½	1⅝	..	Newton Steel	100	3½	3½	3½	..
36⅝	8⅝	..	NY Central	7100	23¾	23½	23⅝	23½
3¾	½	..	NY Investors	400	1¾	1½	1¼	1½
21⅝	6	..	NY NH & H	1700	14⅝	13¾	13⅝	14
78⅞	12	..	NY NH & H pf	100	30	30	30	29¼
15⅝	3⅜	..	NY Ont & W	300	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7½
100	70	6	NY Steam 6%	100	96	96	96	..
21⅜	10¾	.50c	Noranda M	1100	18⅛	17⅜	17⅞	17⅜
135	57	8	Norfolk & West	400	104	104	104	103
43¼	13¾	10a	North American	2100	37½	36⅜	36⅝	36½
8⅝	1¼	..	No Am Aviation	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	4
88	49	6	No Am Edison pf	200	78	78	78	78
25⅜	5½	..	Northern Pacific	400	14½	14	14	14
			—O—					
11	5	.20e	Ohio Oil	200	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
22½	9	1	Otis Elevator	100	11½	11½	11½	11¼
42¼	12	2	Owens Ill Glass	500	34¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
			—P—					
37	16⅞	2	Pacific Gas&El	300	29	28⅝	29	28½
47½	20¾	3	Pacific Lighting	200	37⅜	37⅜	37⅞	37½
104¾	58	7	Pacific Tel&Tel	40	80½	80¼	80½	82
5¼	1⅜	..	Packard Motor	1700	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
11¼	1½	..	Paramount Pub	1400	3½	3	3	3
2	⅝	..	Park Utah	200	½	½	½	..
32¾	16	.17	Penick & Ford	200	30	29¾	29¾	..
34½	13	1.80	Penney (JC)	2700	22¾	22½	22½	22
16½	6½	..	Pennsylvania RR	9000	13¾	13½	13½	13¾
131	39	5	Peoples GasL&C	600	60	68½	68½	70
7⅜	3	..	Petroleum	400	5	5	5	5
11⅜	3⅝	..	Phelps Dodge	400	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
7½	2	..	Phila & Reading	200	4⅝	4¼	4½	4½
9½	2	..	Phillips Pet	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
9	2	..	Phoenix Hosiery	245	2½	2	2⅛	3
9	3½	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	17	17	17	..
22½	9¾	.60	Pillsbury Flour	100	11	11	11	11¼
44	14	..	Pitts United pf	50	23¼	22½	23½	..
12½	3⅞	..	Plymouth Oil	100	9	9	9	8½
42⅝	19¾	2	Procter & Gam	300	28⅞	28½	28⅝

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Debt Question Still Uppermost—Industry Holding Gains Fairly Well

Overshadowing every other problem of national or international scope this week has been the consideration given to the intergovernmental war debts. The business world has been waiting the results of the conference between President Hoover and the President-Elect, Governor Roosevelt, and, while economists assert that adjustment of these obligations is well-nigh inescapable, the agreement of the two political leaders that cancellation must be opposed, appears to meet with the approval of the American people.

One immediate result of the decision that Dec. 15 payments should be met by European nations was the further decline in pound sterling. Closing at $3.27 on Monday, it weakened Tuesday to $3.26⅝ and on Wednesday sold at $3.25⅛. A frantic break to $3.20⅝ ensued on Friday. This was a new low since Great Britain went off the gold standard, and within striking distance of the all-time low of $3.18 in February, 1920. The weakness reflects the concern of bankers and international interests over the anticipated disturbance to exchange and trade which it is predicted would follow the necessity of meeting the debt payment.

Railroads Do Better

A number of developments bring the railroad industry before the public eye this week. Particularly gratifying was the news of increasing earnings. The first 18 carriers to report for October indicate that the decline in income has been brought to a halt. Of these, 11 showed increases over October a year ago and the net for all 18 was only 2.1 per cent less than that of the like 1931 month. This compares with a drop in September of 10.4 per cent from September, 1931.

The other items were the possible reduction in passenger fares and the suit to void the recapture clause. The railroads have appointed a national committee of nine members to investigate the feasibility of reducing basic passenger fares. Three each will represent the East, Southeast and West. The eastern members will report to the eastern presidents' conference next month, and if a reduction in fares is recommended, it would suggest the first general downward revision of rates in 10 years.

Once more the recapture clause which the railroads unanimously regard as onerous is to be tested. This issue, quiescent since the famous St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway case, is reopened by the Illinois Terminal Railroad. It protests paying over its profits in excess of 6 per cent to the Government, amounting $675,450 in the period between March 1, 1920, to Dec. 31, 1924, claiming that such action would be confiscatory, because it has suffered losses since 1929. The question at issue, as in the O'Fallon case, is the Interstate Commerce Commission's determination of property values.

Business Improves

The business situation continues to mark some improvement. The Federal Reserve Board report for October shows that there has been a continuation of the higher levels of activity noted in September, following a 10 per cent gain in September over August in the physical volume of production. Accompanying this gain his been reassuring stability in the banking situation and notable resistance of the security markets to disturbing domestic uncertainties and international developments, notably the drop in sterling and the slump of wheat prices to new lows.

During November there has been a seasonal decline in certain lines, although retail trade has held surprisingly well. Industrial activity is fairly steady, with steel output off to 16 per cent and holding at 20 per cent in the Pittsburgh district. Sheet and strip steel mills are expected to benefit from new automobile models, which should get into production soon. Building is doing better than earlier in November. Toy makers are in receipt of heavy holiday orders, and are working 24 hours a day. Shoemakers are active and textile mills are holding at previous levels, with rayon producers running at capacity.

Fewer Failures

Betterment is noted in centers producing toys, stoves, range oil burners, confectionery, hardware and housewares. Manufacturers of upholstery and decorative fabrics report satisfactory business, and orders for machinery are rising. Paint makers are fairly well occupied, and the lumber trade is slightly better. The auto trade at Detroit is more active, and parts and accessories are in greater demand.

An encouraging development was the drop in business failures to a number fewer than in any full week this year, Dun reporting only 480 at a time when seasonal increases are usually shown.

Bank clearings were reduced by 25 per cent at all leading cities, in part accounted for by the Thanksgiving holiday. Commodity prices declined largely as a result of the drop in grains, though butter and eggs made better than seasonal gains.

Electricity output for the week ended Nov. 19 was 7.5 down from a year ago. All in all there is basis for belief that a solid foundation is being laid for gradual improvement from now on.

The situation abroad is confused due to imminence of the debt settlement. In England steel activity is a bit higher, and the settlement of the textile strike is viewed optimistically. Business is steady, and export demand has picked up.

In France, trade is sluggish, with iron and coal industries stagnant. The textile industry is the only one reporting fresh orders. The debt uncertainty hampers confidence.

Basic improvement continues in Germany. Industry is struggling back to its feet, and credit is better. Strengthening of the Reichsbank is aiding confidence.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC NET LOWER

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—Southern Pacific Company reports October net operating income of $1,864,032, compared with $3,896,143 in October, 1931.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	23	23
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	20	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	14⅛	13½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	78	78
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	71	71
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	33⅛	32½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	68⅛	68⅛
Amer T&T 4s '39	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	106	106
Amer S&T col 5s '46	108⅝	105⅝
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Amer T&T 5s '65	103⅛	103⅛
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¼	108
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78½	78½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	78	73⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 stp	82¼	82¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	91⅛	91⅛
Atch T&SF 4s '05	78⅛	78⅛
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	76⅛	76⅛
Atl Coast L L&N col 4s '52	48	48
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101	101
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	62	61
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	27½	26¼
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	34⅜	34⅛
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '30	89⅞	89⅝
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	34½	34
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	43⅛	43⅛
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106¾	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	108⅝	107⅝
Bing & Bing 5½s '60	12⅜	12⅜
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	106⅛	106
Bklyn City 1st	65	65
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85½	85½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s' 50	81	81
Buff R & P 4½s '57	42½	42⅛
Bush Term con 5s '55	43	43
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	81⅛	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '54	81	81
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	81⅛	80⅜
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	86⅛	86⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86⅛	86
Can North 4½s '35	93⅛	93
Can North deb 7s '40	100	99½
Can Pacific deb 4s	63¼	63¼
Can Pacific 4½s '46	76½	76⅛
Can Pac 4½s '60	73	71½
Can Pac Ry 4½s '46	73	71½
Can District Tel 5½s	106	106¼
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	18½	18
Cen Hudson Gas 5s '57	105¼	105⅛
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	80½	80½
Cen RR & Bk Co of Ga 5s '37	44	44
Ches Corp 5s '47	63½	63
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	84⅜	84⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	104½	104¼
Ches & O 4½s B	83½	83½
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	94⅛	94
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87½	87½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	13⅝	13⅝
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	41	40½
Chicago Ind & L gen 5s '66	13½	13½
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	6	6¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	19	19
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	13	12⅜
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	20½	20
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	28¾	28
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	17½	17
Chicago Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	48	48
Chicago TerHau & SE 1m 5s '60	27	27
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	96½	96½
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '626	82	82
Childs Co 5s '43	28½	28½
Chile Copper 5s '47	33½	32½
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	95⅞	95⅞
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2030	101	101
Clev CC&StL Cairo 4s '39	86	86
Clev C&StL 4½s E '77	48	48
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	78½	78½
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	52½	52
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	80	79½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	80	80
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95¾
Con Gas 5s '57	102⅝	102¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	98⅞	98⅞
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	105⅝	105⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	18½	18½
Container Corp 6s '46	31	31
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	1¼	1¼
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	79¼	79
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	93	93
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	98	98
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	16	16
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	23	23
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	96¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	101	101
Detroit Ed 5s '55	100½	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '52	101¼	100¾
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87¾	87½
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	103	103
Duquesne P&L 4½s B '57	104½	104½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	73	73
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	33	33
Erie RR ref 5s '67	28¾	28¾
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26¼	26
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	53	53
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2½	2½
Fla East Coast 5s '74 ctf	2¾	2¾
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	65	65
Gannett 6s '43	77	77
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103	103
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102¾	102¾
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	80¼	80¼
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	2½	2½
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	79½	79¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	79
Grand Tr Rr Can 7s '40	98¾	98¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	45	45
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	52½	52½
Great Northern 7s '36 A	59½	59¼
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45	45
Houston Oil 5½s '40	54½	54¼
Hudson Coal 5s '62	40¾	40½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	80¾	80¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	103	103
Ill Central 4½s '66	36	35½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	42	42
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43	43
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	79¾	79¾
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	42	41
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	44	44
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	46½	46½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '65	57	56½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32 ct	56	56
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58	58
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	18½	16½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	21	19
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	43¾	43¼
Int Paper 5s '55	16	15½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	32¼	32¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	38½	38½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	36¼	35¾
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	41¾	41½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	102½	102½
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	58⅝	58⅝
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88¼
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	89⅝	89⅝
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	62	62
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65	65
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	68	68
Long's Inc 6s '41	81	81
Long Island rfg 4s '49	83	83
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103½	103½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	29	28¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	66	66
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Edison 5½s '68	99	99
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	93	93
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	76½	76
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	75½	75½
Min & StL con 5s '34 ctf	3⅞	3⅞
Mo Ill 5s '50	25	25
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	75½	75¼
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	12	11½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	24½	23
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	23½	23
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	23¾	23⅛
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	23¼	23
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	12	11⅝
Montana Power 5s A '62	58	58
Namm Sons 6s '43	66¾	66¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	49½	49½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	86	85
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	102⅝	102¾
New Eng T&T 5s '52	107½	107½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	61¼	61
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	62¼	62
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66½	66½
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	43	43
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	47⅝	47¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	57	56¾
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	16	16
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	19	19
NY Chi & StL 6s '40 rct	32	31½
NY Dock Co 4s '51	62	61½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	42½	42½
NY Edison 5s C '51	106	105⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅞	112⅛
NY GR&H&P pur m 4s '49	99¾	99⅝
NY NH&H 4s deb 4s '56	53	53
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	80	80
NY NH&H Cons Ry 4s '54	44	44
NY & Rich Gas 6s '51	98½	98½
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	100¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104	104
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	48½	48½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	100½	100½
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	94½
Norf & W 6s '34	103⅝	103⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	19	19
North Am Co 5s '61	83½	83½
Nor Am Ed 5s A '37	79	78½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	82½	82½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	59½	59½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	82	81¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	70	70
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	101⅜	101⅛
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	62½	62¼
Otis Steel 6s '41	45½	45½
Pac G & Elec 5s '42	102½	102½
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	105¼	105¼
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	37⅞	37½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	19¼	18½
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	42	42
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	90	90
Penn Railroad con 4s '43	98	98
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	61¼	61¼
Penn Railroad con 4½s '80	98	98
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	80	80
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	74¼	74
Penn Railroad 5s '84	76	76
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	99¼	99
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	40½	40½
Phil Balt & Wash 4s '43	95¼	95
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	75	75
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	46⅞	46
Pitts CC&StL 4½s A '40	98½	98½
Pitts CC&StL 4½s E '77	97¼	97¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58	57½
Port Gen Elec 5s '35	94½	94½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	30¼	30
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	70	70
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	96½	96½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102	102
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	102½	102½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	78½	78½
Pure Oil 5½s '40	76	76
Purity Baking 5s '48	60½	60½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	53	53
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	72½	72½
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	88	88
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	51¾	51¾
Richfield Oil Co Cal 6s '44 ct	31½	31½
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	59¾	59¾
Rochester Gas 5s	101¼	101
Rock I Ark&Lou 4½s '34	26½	26½
St Joseph 5½s	90	90
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	44½	44
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	10	9¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	9	9

	High	Low
St Louis & SF 4½s ct stp	8¾	8
St Louis & SF A ct	9½	9½
StP M&M 4½s '33	94¼	94¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	87	87
Seabd A L 5s ct	3½	3⅛
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	40	40
Shell Pipe 5s '52	83¾	83½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	82	81¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	94	94
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	97	97
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102	101
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	108¼	104½
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	75	75
Southern Pacific 4½s '60 ww	44¾	44
Southern Pacific of Calif 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	84½	84
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	22½	22
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104⅛	104⅛
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97	97
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	18½	18½
Studebaker 6s '42	43½	42
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	99	99
Tenn Cen Ry 6s '47	28	28
Ter RR Asso StL 4½s '39	98½	98½
Texas Corp 5s '44	93	93
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	44	44
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	83	83
Union El L & P 1st 5s '37	100¾	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	103⅛	103⅛
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 reis ww	88½	88½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98½	97¾
Union Pacific 4s '68	75½	75½
Union Pacific 5s	100½	100½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	41½	41
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	29¼	28¾
Vanadium 5s '41	44¼	44
Vera Cruz & P 4½s A '34	2	2
Wabash RR 5½s '75	6½	6½
Wabash RR 5s D '80	5⅝	5⅝
Warner Co 6s '44 ww	30	30
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	19½	19
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	105	105
Western Electric 5s '44	97	97
Western Maryland 4s '52	56½	56½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56½	56½
Western NY & Pa 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Western NY & Pa 4s '37	80	80
Western Union col 5s '38	79½	79
Western Union 6½s '36	71	70
White Sew Mach 6s '40	32½	32½
Willys-Overland 1st 6½s '33	64	64
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	86½	86½

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Nov26	Nov25
1st 4¼s '47	102.13	102.9	102.13	102.9
4th 4¼s '38	103.19	103.18	103.19	103.16
US 3s '55	96.21	96.19	96.19	96.19
US 3½s '49	97.31	97.29	97.29	97.29
US 3½s '43 Mar	101.4	101.4	101.4	101.5
US 3½s '43 June	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.8
US 3½s '47	100.25	100.28	100.25	100.25
US 3½s '56	102.11	102.11	102.11	102.10
US 4s '54	104.3	104.2	104.2	104.1
US 4¼s '52	106.	102.28	106.	107.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	13⅜	13⅛
Antwerp 5s '58	80	80
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	40¼	40¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	42	42
Argetine Gov 6s '57 A	42	42
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	42¼	42¼
Australia 4½s '56	63¼	62½
Australia 5s '55	66⅞	66¼
Australia 5s '57	66⅞	66¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	50	48¾
Austria Hydro 6½s	38	38
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	46¼	46⅛
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	91½	91½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48½	48
Belgium (ElKing) 6s '55	94	93
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100⅝	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	102¾	102½
Belgium (King) 7s '56	101¾	101½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	38⅝	38⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	48⅝	48⅜
Berlin Elec 6½s '49	48⅝	48⅜
Berlin Elec Rys 6½s '50	42¾	42¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	4½	4½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6¾	6¾
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	17	17
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	14¼	14¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	14¼	14¼
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62½	62½
Bremen 7s '35	58⅞	58⅞
Brisbane 6s '50	71	71
Brisbane 5s '57	63	63
Budapest (City) 8s '62	24½	24½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	33¾	33¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	23	21½
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	21⅝	21⅝
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11¼	11¼
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	96½	96½
Canada (Dom) 5s '31	79¾	79¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	80	79
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	97½	96½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	10⅜	10
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	10⅝	10½
Chile (Rep) 6s '80	6⅞	6⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6½	6⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6¾	6⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	7	7
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7¼	7¼
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	20	20
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	29½	28½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¼	28¾
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	65¾	65¾
Copenhagen (City) 5s '58	72	72
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	80½	80
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	38¾	38⅛
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	91	91
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	73½	73½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	89¾	89¾
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32 sta	81	81
Duke Price Power 6s '66	45½	45½
Dutch El 6s '47	100	100
Dutch El sf 6s '62	100	100
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	68	68
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	80	80
Finland (Rep) 7s '56	65	64½
Finnish A 6½s '54	61	61
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	99¾	99¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	117½	117½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123½	123½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	57	57
German 7s '49	69¼	69¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	53½	52½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	47	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	47	46
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	56¼	56¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 reis	38½	38
Germ El Pow '53	45	45
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	35¾	35⅞
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	39	39
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	48¼	47½
Graz 5s '54	47½	47½
Greek 6s '68	31¾	31¾
Greek 7s '64	31¾	31¾
Haiti R(ep) 6s '52	77	77
Harpen 6s '49 ww	56½	56½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	88	88
Italy (Kingd) 7s '51	96	96
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	47½	47½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	61	60½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	22	21¾
Karstadt '43	31	31
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	77½	77½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	81	80¾
Montevideo (City) 6s '59	15	15
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	89¼	17½
New South Wales 5s '57	63¼	62¾
New South Wales 5s '58	63	62
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	104⅝
North German Lloyd 6s '47	42	41
Norway (King) 5½s '65	75	75
Norway (King) 6s '52	82¾	81¾
Norwegian El 6½s '57	63	63
Nuremberg 6s '52	40	40
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	43½	43½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	46½	46½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	42¾	42¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	5¾	5¾
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5¾	5¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	51½	51
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59½	59½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	9¾	9¾
Prussia 6½s '51	43¾	43¾
Prussia 6s '52	43½	43½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	46⅝	46⅝
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	46⅝	46⅝
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	36½	36½
Ruhr '48	49	49
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	7¾	7¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '68	9	9
Rome (City) 6½s '52	85½	84½
Roumania 7s '59	33½	33½
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	20	20
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	45	44¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	52	52
Saxon State 7s '45	60	60
Serbs Cro & Slov 7s '62	18	17¾
Siemens 6½s '51	63¼	63¼
Silesia Bk 6s '47	40½	40½
Soissons (City) 6s '36	105½	104½
Sydney 5½s '55	61¾	60¾
Swiss Government 5½s '46	103¾	103¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	52¼	52¼
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	29	28½
Tyrol 7½s '55	49¾	49¾
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	102⅝	100½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	39⅝	39⅝
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	39½	39½
Unterelbe 6s '51	42	42
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '64	32¾	32¾
Urugua (Rep) 6s '60	33	32
Vienna 6s '52	52¾	52¾
Westphalia El 6s '53	39	38¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	45¾	45¾

BANK SUSPENSIONS DROP DURING WEEK

NEW YORK, Nov. 26—Five newly-chartered banks were opened for business and 10 of the country's banks suspended during the week just passed, the American Banker reports. Suspensions were eight less than for the previous week.

Total suspensions for 1932 to date are 1298, with deposit liabilities of approximately $817,747,000. Suspensions for the like period of 1931 were 1866, with deposit liabilities of $1,534,000,000.

GEORGIA POWER CO. NET

Georgia Power Company reports for the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1932, net income of $6,899,466 after taxes, charges and depreciation, compared with $6,382,513 in the 12 months ended Oct. 31, 1931.

Forward Trade Movement Seen For December

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—A general forward trade and market movement by early December was foreseen today by Samuel P. Weston, expert on newspaper operations, based on a percentage increase of classified advertising lineage used in 52 major cities last month.

He said the increase of October lineage over September of this year virtually doubled the lineage increase of the corresponding period of 1928. The rate of increase over 1931, however, was not so great, he said.

Regarding classified advertising as a definite barometer of changing trade conditions, Mr. Weston said: "If these barometric gains function in the future as they have in the past, I can set an approximate date for a general forward trade and market movement by early December.

"Indices show that so far as classified advertising is concerned the bottom has been reached and justify a very definite belief in a steady upward trend."

Contrasting lineage totals for October, 1932, with those of October, 1928, Mr. Weston said that the "striking point with October of this year when compared with October, 1928, is that this year shows a relative gain of 89 per cent, and compared with October, 1931, a gain of 41 per cent."

COLGATE-PALMOLIVE PEET CONTINUES TO INCREASE TRADE

CHICAGO, Nov. 26 — Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company continues to experience moderate improvement in tonnage sales. For four months through October they are ahead of last year. Loss of 8.9 per cent in tonnage for the first six months has been partly regained. Maintenance of present volume would probably bring tonnage for 1932 about on a par with last year. Plants are at capacity in principal departments.

Prices, however, produce a minimum of earnings so that from profit standpoint the company this year will make a poor showing compared with 1931. Net for the year will undoubtedly fall short not only of dividends actually paid on the common ($1.75 a share), but possibly of requirements on present $1 basis.

Directors act early in January on the common dividend due for payment about Jan. 15. While there is nothing to indicate a change in the $1 annual rate (in effect the last two quarters), outlook then will no doubt be the determining factor.

EXCHANGE REMITS BROKER'S SUSPENSION

NEW YORK, Nov. 26 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange today remitted the remainder of the one-year suspension imposed upon Daniel Manning McKeon, for his alleged bear raiding tactics last April.

McKeon's suspension followed a close inquiry by the exchange, which early in 1932 prom

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Asquith

Life of Herbert Asquith, Lord Oxford and Asquith, by J. A. Spender and Cyril Asquith. 2 volumes. London: Hutchinson. 36s. net.

ALREADY, after the first moment of publication, a single passage in this book has given rise to an outburst of controversy. But the average reader, studying this splendid biography for its own sake, will not be inclined to concentrate too much of his attention on that one issue, which turns upon the fall of Asquith in December, 1916, and the succession of Mr. Lloyd George to the British Premiership. He will find here a biograpical work of rare order.

Most of the earlier chapters are by Lord Oxford's son, Mr. Cyril Asquith, a brilliant member of a brilliant family, who has skill in portraiture, and is master of an incisive, polished style. The author of the later chapters, Mr. Spender, is an older man, who held a unique position in journalism as editor of an important newspaper during the whole period of the Liberal supremacy early in the century. He was the confidant both of the Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey (now Lord Grey) and of Asquith himself. Between 1906 and 1916 few persons knew more of what was going on behind the scenes than he; and he writes of what he knows authoritatively, calmly, lucidly, avoiding all appearance of prejudice. If he is not always quite so unprejudiced as he endeavors to be, that is because he is perfectly in sympathy with Asquith's viewpoint, and has an intense admiration and affection for him.

* * *

The man whose life these two authors are writing was Prime Minister of Great Britain for a continuous term of nine years—a record unequaled since early in the last century. He was one who seemed marked out for the highest distinction from early youth. At Oxford University he was a brilliant classical scholar and a finished speaker. Even then he was beginning to manifest the oratorical power which he later developed to perfection, that of

> presenting complex or intractable matter with effortless lucidity, the massive but beautifully proportioned architecture not only of the sentence but of the paragraph and the speech as a whole, the gift of gathering the whole weight of the body behind each dialectical blow, the destructive strain of irony and humor, the dignified, resonant Latinized diction, the rejection of claptrap and fustian. . . .

He moved easily and naturally among men of the highest intellectual order. "He was considered by all but his intimates as the embodiment of passionless reason, hard and clear as a diamond." Even those who were sometimes opposed to him would agree that he possessed, as his son says, "largeness of nature, chivalry and honorable scruple, the loyalty that takes nothing and gives with both hands," and will believe those who knew him best when they testify to "the shyness, the sensitiveness, the delicacy, the emotional warmth and generosity of his temperament."

* * *

He was not, as he has been described by some critics, an old-fashioned Whig. Neither was he a Radical. He was temperamentally on the side of a governing class prepared to administer the country in the interests of democracy, rather than a democrat capable of inspiring the people with progressive ideas. He was an admirable exponent of a case, such as that for free trade, or for the limitation of the power of the House of Lords; but he had not Mr. Lloyd George's power of understanding the temper of the working classes, or of firing the nation with enthusiasm for social reform in peace, or concentrated activity in time of war. From 1908 to 1914 he proved an admirable head of the Liberal Government because he was universally trusted and respected, reassuring the Whigs of his party while he gave scope for the activities of the Radicals.

He was still Premier between 1914 and December, 1916. Mr. Spender would have us believe that he was a successful war Premier, first as head of the Liberal War Cabinet, and then of a Coalition Cabinet which included leading Conservatives. No one will deny that he was a loyal supporter of the soldiers and sailors who were conducting the war. But it became obvious to most observers that he lacked the initiative and driving power which were necessary for concentrating the energies of the nation on winning the war. Mr. Lloyd George undoubtedly became the man of the moment, organising a supreme effort in munitions making, persuading and conciliating the manual workers and setting an example to the nation by his own energy. He was constantly putting forth all his powers to overcome the lethargy and "wait and see" attitude which Asquith at this time, as he felt, was unable to resist.

* * *

The crisis, which was bound to come, came in December, 1916. The details of the manœuvers which led to the downfall of Asquith are still matters of controversy. Mr. Spender would have us believe that the Conservative leader, Bonar Law, misled Asquith about the attitude of his colleagues. There is a letter written at the time by Lord Curzon which lends itself to quite a different interpretation. But none of the points in dispute affects the real issue, which is that Asquith's days as effective head of the Government were numbered, and that the nation was clamoring for Mr. Lloyd George; and there is no disputing that Mr. Lloyd George was confident of his own capacity.

Between the two Liberal leaders there was bitterness to follow; but it was nourished far less by the magnanimous Asquith than by his personal friends. Mr. Spender has been perfectly fair in publishing the evidence out of which, if we wish, we can reconstruct the story. There are few biographies of statesmen in the English language more readable or more instructive.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES

Making a Story of It

Flesh of the Wild Ox, by Carleton S. Coon. New York: Morrow. $2.75.

IN THE days when Red Radicals were still regarded as freaks and had not been called upon by kings to be prime ministers nor by republics to be dictators, a British elder statesman declared, "We are all Socialists nowadays." His remark was prophetic rather than veracious. If we were to say, "We are all novelists nowadays," it would be nothing but a plain statement of fact, without even the piquancy of epigram.

Not that the fact is new. The historian turned novelist before Emil Ludwig or Froude or, shall we say, Walter Scott, or even Herodotus. The earliest historians, such as Homer and the authors of the Edda Saga, were poetical story tellers. Savants, from Pliny the Younger to Faraday, have always loved the narrative form. Geography has proved a fertile field for the tale-spinner, and no group of modern romancers could beat the marvelous travelers of Hakluyt.

Dr. Coon, who is the anthropologist turned novelist, must not then imagine that he has invented a genre. All anthropologists worthy of the name are novelists, just as all politicians are tale tellers. It is supremely right that the anthropologist should be a novelist; what is supremely wrong is that the ordinary novelist should be neither an anthropologist, nor an historian, neither a savant nor an explorer.

Where Dr. Coon wins distinction is in being a good novelist. He had the materials made to his hand, but he has used them well. His publisher tells us that, born at Wakefield, Mass., "as a boy he decided to be an anthropologist"—as you and I might have "decided" to be engine drivers—and thereupon at Harvard he studied under Prof. E. A. Hooton. At the age of 28 he had made five expeditions. Dr. Hooton confesses that he abetted him in the plotting of his journey to the little-known Rif, up in the Moroccan hills; but was not accessory to his acquisition, shortly before his departure, of a young and beautiful wife who insisted on accompanying him. The honeymoon couple spent many months in the Rif. They learned the langage. They slipped through the French military line. They lived in primitive and hazardous conditions. They talked to the natives, listened to their legends, studied their manner of living, and they set down their findings in what I presume are works not in general circulation.

"Flesh of the Wild Ox," a Riffian chronicle of high valleys and long rifles, is described as a literary by-product. The term is misleading. It suggests that the present book is unimportant. It is, however, to be remembered that in chemistry by-products are often more valuable than the substance from which they are produced. The story is grim in places. It is, like the flesh of the wild ox, strong meat. But it veritably conveys to us the character and customs of this primitive people. Occasionally I wished that Dr. Coon would take more pains to keep his Riffians from talking American slang—such as "I am willing to take what comes to me"—and to prevent them from reckoning in American dollars. But these are minor blemishes, and on the whole, the author leads us through I do not know how many generations of incidents, in a clean, unsentimental, vivid style. He leads us right up to Abd-el-Krim and the last resistance to the French and Spanish, and the passing of Riffian independence.

SIBLEY HUDDLESTON.

His Fame Was Failure

General William Eaton: The Failure of an Idea, by Francis Rennell Rodd. Minton, Balch. New York: $3.50.

MR. RODD, an English anthropologist, in this book brings an American patriot out of obscurity. So colorful a character was William Eaton that the reader is amazed that it was not until Mr. Rodd's studies in North Africa led him across Eaton's trail that his whole story was belatedly told, and then only because the author felt that his subject merited recognition by Eaton's countrymen.

Born in Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 23, 1764, William Eaton ran away at the age of 15 to join Washington's Continental Army. Graduated from Dartmouth College in 1790, he taught school at Windsor, Vt., until appointed clerk to the House of Delegates of Vermont. Appointed a captain in the army in 1792, he joined "Mad Anthony" Wayne in his campaign and served for two years in Georgia with Col. Henry B. Gathier, who charged Eaton had speculated in the western land boom and had him suspended following court martial.

Eaton left the army in 1796 and subsequently was made American consular agent at Tunis at a time when piracy had been developed into a home industry on the Barbary Coast. What happened to the Barbary pirates has been oft retold; the heroism of Rogers, of Stephen Decatur, of Preble, are matters of common knowledge, as is the part the Constitution played in the chastisement.

But Eaton's part in making victory possible is now fully told for the first time. From the maze of facts and figures and documents with which Mr. Rodd supports his contentions on behalf of Eaton, it is possible to separate these essential elements:

Eaton's great and ambitious idea that failed was to threaten Tripoli by land with an army under the nominal leadership of Hamet, while Hamet's brother, Yusef, was engaged with the American squadron by sea, releasing Captain Bainbridge and his crew of 300 from the Philadelphia, who were held for ransom, and forcing an enduring peace without paying tribute.

Despite tremendous obstacles, Eaton raised his army, marched it across some 520 miles of desert country from Alexandria, stormed and held Derna, although he was wounded, and beat off counter-attacks. With victory in his grasp, Eaton was forced to withdraw because, according to Mr. Rodd, "a dishonorable peace had been purchased at any price"—some $60,000.

Thomas Jefferson, then President, is harshly handled by Mr. Rodd, who apparently also has little use for Bainbridge, while Barron is called a "double-dyed villain."

Returning to the United States in November, 1805, as a national hero, Eaton devoted his energies to preventing ratification of the treaty, and to obtaining some sort of satisfaction for Hamet, who had been betrayed, and for his followers in the Derna expedition. The Massachusetts Legislature granted Eaton 10,000 acres in Maine and he was elected representative from Brimfield.

Milton the Politician

Oliver's Secretary: John Milton in an Era of Revolt, by Dora Neill Raymond. New York: Minton, Balch. $3.50.

EIGHT years ago Mrs. Raymond published her careful study of Lord Byron's political career. Since then she has devoted much time in America and Europe to research among documents and the innumerable pamphlets of the English Civil War in order to compose this volume on the political career of Milton. She has worked in the Widener, Wrenn and Morgan libraries in the United States and the great collections of England. The result is a well-considered, admirably proportioned piece of work, with which we have but one quarrel—the somewhat catchpenny title. It is true that Milton was referred to by a contemporary as "Oliver's Secretary," but the phrase is, we think, rather cheap and not worthy to be emphasized in this way. As for second half of the title, the implication is that it is possible to place the poet in some other era than that of revolt, but that here we have to do with him in such an era.

Throughout the book the emphasis is upon Milton's political thought and life and ideals. As a consequence, we hear more about the prose works, the propaganda, the political dispatches, the controversial works than in most books on the great poet. It does not always make pleasant reading, though that is the fault neither of Mrs. Raymond nor, altogether, of John Milton; it is the fault rather of the time in which he lived, when political controversy was carried on with a rancor of abuse to which our own time happily affords scarcely the faintest parallel. If one's arguments were weak, one belabored one's adversary on the score of his personal unattractiveness or his bad Latinity. The coarseness of the gibes to which Milton condescended is frequently astounding; in the end, they have resulted often in concealing rather than reënforcing the soundness of his arguments.

Mrs. Raymond has not limited herself entirely to the political writings, but has written a biography. Not until after the "Horton Period" do we find the poet dedicating his time and studies to public affairs; and in the earlier chapters we have to do with the progress of his education, with his travels in Italy and with his early happy poetry. The divorce pamphlets and other early prose pieces are examined and analyzed, and then we see him engaged, on the score of his great reputation as a master of languages, as Latin Secretary to the Commonwealth Government. Already his defense of the regicides had attracted attention to him as a powerful instrument in the task of gaining the confidence of the continental governments which were almost without exception pro-Stuart. The poet's pen was a powerful ally of Cromwell's sword and Blake's navy in re-establishing the prestige of England abroad.

Mrs. Raymond writes very vividly of Milton's situation during the period of the anarchy, when the reins of government fell from the incapable fingers of the younger Cromwell; and her narrative becomes really moving when she depicts the situation in which the poet found himself after the Restoration, "on evil days though fallen and evil tongues," poor, aging, sightless, discredited and hounded by the royalists, who were eager for revenge. Just how Milton, whose defense of the regicides had sounded through Europe, escaped the vengeance which struck down others of the group more actively responsible but actually less influential than he had been, remains uncertain. Marvell and Davenant and other friends of the poet used their influence; but when all is said it sems amazing that he, popularly associated with the king's execution, was suffered to remain in retirement unmolested That he was in prison for a short time seems certain; but the circumstances of his release are obscure. One would like to think that the monarch himself exercised the royal prerogative of clemency; but there is no documentary evidence to support this view.

The last part of Mrs. Raymond's book is devoted to an examination of the three great poems of Milton's later life; and from them it is her task to extract the thought which is politically significant. This she accomplishes clearly and convincingly, showing how consistently the poet's ideas conform to the ideals which run through the controversial prose works, howsoever much obscured at times by personal abuse. In the middle of her book we often are far from the sublime poet, but at the end he reëmerges. Mrs. Raymond is primarily a historian but she is also a literary critic of fine sensibilities, and we find ourselves, reading her pages, not infrequently wishing that her initial intention had been broader and that she had given us not merely this highly competent study of Milton the politician and statesman but a complete study of Milton the man and the poet. However, that subject has been treated many times, and here we have carefully isolated a monograph on one phase of the career of a genius. S. C. C.

The Spanish in Peru

Fall of the Inca and the Spanish Rule in Peru: 1530-1780, by Philip Ainsworth Means. New York: Scribner. $4.50.

IN HIS "Ancient Civilizations of the Andes," this careful student of Spanish America traces the development of the Inca Empire from its origin in prehistoric times to the beginning of its decline, which took place about the time when the goldthirsty Spaniards first arrived on the western shores of South America.

In the new book the author picks up the threads where he left them to present a well-written and readable history of the actual fall of the Inca Empire. As the Inca lost control of his country the Spaniard became more powerful, and so we read the account of the transformation of the native monarchy into a colony ruled by the Hapsburg-Bourbon crowns of Spain.

Mr. Means with unusual insight has chosen from the mass of literature dealing with the period the important and significant facts, and with these he reconstructs for us the train of events in this important area in the New World. He also, because of his understanding of the peoples concerned, has been able to explain factors which were responsible for the crumbling of the Inca Empire and the reasons for the development of the much-discussed Spanish colonial policies. Rarely is the story of the clash of two utterly different cultures and tradition told as well as this one.

The Inca Empire at its height was as remarkable as it was unique. The system had incorporated into itself a number of "uncivilized" tribes and in doing so had become unwieldy and difficult to control. Whether the Empire would have become stabilized in time is of course a debatable question, but the fact that it was tottering, though by no means degenerate, when Pizarro and his band of ruffians appeared on the coast made it possible for this handful of men to march inland and seize the really powerful native government.

For many reasons the conquest of Peru was not so easy as is commonly believed. The Spaniards did not understand the Indians, and neither could they acclimate themselves quickly to the new conditions which they found, consequently they made many mistakes and it was these which were responsible for nearly a century of chaos in the formerly peaceful land. The relations between the Spaniards and the Indians, the jealousies between the colonists in Peru and the development of the policies of government up to the time of the Viceroy Toledo are, among other things, carefully considered, so giving the reader a reasonably detailed picture of the events as they took place. In addition the trends of thought in Europe and America, especially in their relation to colonization, are included, presenting a picture of the times which is a contribution to our knowledge.

The author has refrained from the descriptions of campaigns, homicides and executions which usually dominate modern accounts of the machinations of the Spanish Don. Then too, Mr. Means has a command of English which permits him to describe the ordinarily dull and sordid activities of the Spanish colonials in such a way that the details often become intensely interesting, not only as they fit into the trend of historical events but as they present little episodes in the human life of the period. To the layman the book should be the source of several pleasant and instructive evenings, and to the student the book, with its comprehensive bibliography and combined index and glossary, should be indispensable.

FREDERICK JOHNSON.

Letters to Amuse

Letters of Mrs. Gaskell and Charles Eliot Norton, edited by Jane Whitehill. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

"IS MR. CHILD married? I am always wanting to write and thank him for his Ballads, which I delight in—only it is so hard to me to write a proper letter; with Dear Sir in the right place, and verbs agreeing with their nominatives, and governing their accusatives. . . ." Thus Mrs. Gaskell in her usual vivacious-epistolary style. The letters included here do not add perceptibly to our knowledge of her, but their charming, gossipy tone makes them a delight to read, and the informality to which she confesses in the passage quoted is admirably suited to a correspondence based on so intimate and touching a friendship. Lovers of "Cranford" and those who have been interested by Miss Elizabeth Haldane's study of the author in the light of her friendships will not want to miss the present selection.

The letters of Charles Eliot Norton included here are decidedly fewer and less appealing, adding little warmth to our rather chilly picture of that strangely provincial cosmopolitan, the friend of Brahmins and Pre-Raphaelites, of Longfellow and Rossetti. Nevertheless, such a friendship as is here recorded shows that beneath the correct phrasing and impeccable sentiments of his letters there must have been a warm human quality to account for the trust and affection which he inspired in Mrs. Gaskell and her daughters. That affection is not without a touch of badinage, as where she writes: "Now come my thanks for your two good satisfactory-as-to-their-purpose letters about the model lodging houses. Each was so clear; so useful; and the little plan made *me* even (who am very stupid about architectural plans in general) quite understand No. 1, and No. 2."

The same sly raillery appears in her many references to America and Americans, as where she speaks of "a speech Mr. Channing made here and which was published, and which I seized upon to try and really *learn* the exact state of parties in America, and it was so full of imagery, and eagles, and stars and stripes that it was impossible, hungry as I was for knowledge, to get any out of it." One will certainly not find profundity in these letters, but one will find much amusing comment on the times.

R. P.

War—Two Viewpoints

Young Woman of 1914, by Arnold Zweig. London: Secker. 7s. 6d. New York: Viking. $2.50.
Lament for Adonis, Edward Thompson. London: Benn. 7s. 6d.

HERE are two "war" novels well worth reading, although their appeal will be to people of dissimilar tastes. Those in accord with Mr. Thompson's conventional attitude may find their tolerance strained by Herr Zweig's advanced views. For his is a "problem" as well as a "war" book. His "Young Woman of 1914"—a prelude to "The Case of Sergeant Grischa" and including some of the same characters—is an admirably feminine creature who, far from sending her man to fight with a glow of pride, without hesitation puts his safety and her own happiness first and does her best to have him withdrawn from the danger zone.

It is a frank picture of a young woman who early finds herself in conflict with society, with no one but a schoolboy brother to call upon for assistance. Her parents cannot be expected to understand, and, in an hour of personal crisis, she comes to despise her lover for his cheerful unquestioning surrender of body and mind to the war machine and his consequent enforced desertion of herself. Herr Zweig has the intellectual's sympathy for the rights of the individual and a far-seeing, sensitive horror of the spiritual harm done by what he considers to be the abrogation of the individual's rights by the state.

Lenore is sensitively drawn and the ease with which Herr Zweig explores the more subtle and hidden intricacies of the feminine mentality is astonishing. But one cannot overlook the fact that there is something of the crusader about Herr Zweig. He has a case to make and this lessens the book's artistic value, for one reads it as a tract. The interest is divided disconcertingly between the war problem of the man, and the social problem of the girl. There is an obvious symbolical correlation between the two, but the author, by concentrating on what to some may seem offensive detail, has to some extent failed to make full use of the deeper implications of his theme.

In complete contrast to Herr Zweig, Mr. Thompson leans to the traditional view of war, and he pays tribute to the heroism of the young men who fought and sacrificed their lives for an ideal which Herr Zweig would find entirely lacking. In "Lament for Adonis" he praises those qualities of unflinching courage, selflessness and friendship which flowered on all the battle fronts. He has chosen the more unusual setting of Jerusalem—after Allenby's occupation—as a background for his story. There is a cricket match on Olivet, there are moonlight picnics and two charming members of the American Relief Force to brighten the tedium of the station. Mr. Thompson is a little overfond of classical allusion and he indulges now and then in a kind of fatherly good humor. He has some excellent anecdotes which have the ring of truth rather than of fiction. The book ends with an account of the last advance of English, Welsh, Scotch, Irish and Australian troops, with the Indian cavalry up the Palestine coast at the end of the war. "Lament for Adonis" has not the significance of fiction, but the interest of reminiscence.

Leisurely Travel

English Spring, by Charles S. Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $3.

MR. AND MRS. BROOKS, diary and sketchbook in hand, tour the west of England in April. Like many other Americans, they have taken too literally Browning's verse, "Oh, to be in England now that April's there!" And they soon discover why, even after his praise of England's April weather, Browning extended the lease of his palace on the Grand Canal. After thus warning their readers, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks amiably proceed along the rugged coast of England from Dorchester to Bath.

Perhaps it is because they traveled as circumstances prescribed, now afoot, now by hired motor, again by public bus or railway, that the book is so different from the customary travel account.

The book's easy, intimate, piquant style, its balanced combination of description, anecdotes and facts, and its 70 pen and ink sketches of English scenes unite to affect the English reader with nostalgia and the American with a strong travel urge.

Odd People

Grope Carries On, by F. O. Mann. London: Faber. 8s. 6d.
Queer Street, by Edward Shanks. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d.
Butler's Gift, by Martin Hare. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d.

IN THE gentler type of war book that is now being bred, the average civilian comes into his own, and authors and readers, having paid their respects to armed violence, dare to contemplate war time in its more humorous aspects. "Grope Carries On" is an excellent example of this type of book. Here we are shown a kindly, self-important, self-made business man being gently humbugged by a hypocritical member of Parliament into a belief that he is helping to win the war by accepting a post in a Government office.

Mr. Grope, convinced that he is about to hobnob with Cabinet Ministers, proudly sets out to undertake his new work. It is a slight disappointment to find that the Department of Minor Equipment, to which he now belongs, is but poorly housed in a slum neighborhood. And there are worse disappointments to follow. His duties are scarcely defined, he has at first an unsympathetic secretary, and he is the butt of the petty intrigues and jealousies of his colleagues. Mr. Grope is a pathetic, humorous, puzzled, little figure, who gives himself away in every paragraph. And he is quite lovable. His final débâcle is overwhelming and he leaves the department in despair. This material may not sound so very promising, but Mr. Mann's steady prose has made out of it a most readable story. He does not make fun of his characters, nor pat them condescendingly on the head from Olympian heights of detachment. He is in the room with them, and draws them, as it were, with their faces to the light. His style is dignified and grave and his sense of humor is sympathetic.

In "Queer Street" we come to the unsettled post-war generation struggling in the aftermath of disillusion and poverty. There are young women in jobs and young men out of them—London's vast bed-sitting room population. There are amiable business men who juggle shadily with other people's money and get caught, and there is a night club, suitably named Bran Pie, where this queer medley of financiers, hard-ups, and society odds and ends lunch, dine, dance and are considerably bored. They are none of them satisfied or very actively the reverse. They are suffering from a lack of any inner conviction. But in spite of the drabness of their lives this book does in some unexplainable way exercise a sufficiently compelling fascination to make one want to finish its 700 pages.

One cannot but speculate whether this novel is intended as a kind of swan song for a decadent upper class or merely as a record of the lives of a small group of uninteresting people who are real enough, but do not, in the main, fairly represent the post-war generation. Or it may be that the atmosphere of boredom and disillusion is too strong for the characters; they cannot live and move and have their being in it and are devitalized accordingly.

If Mr. Shanks's characters lack vitality, the opposite is the case in "Butler's Gift." The three young daughters of an Irish rector are brimming over with it. They are delightful creatures, wayward, but splendidly alive. In the arrival and prolonged stay of an English cousin at the rectory the pitfalls which beset the average description of a Sassenach being entertained by a party of Anglo-Irish are avoided. It is an excellent picture of the "gentry" in Ireland, poor and proud, undertaking the tending of cows, poultry and ponies as naturally as an English suburban housewife dusts her drawing room. If there is a fault with the story it lies in its lack of development. There are incident, humor, vivacity and tenderness, but the story does not move. Apart from this static quality, "Butler's Gift" is thoroughly enjoyable.

How Arizona Grew

Pioneer Days in Arizona, by Frank C. Lockwood. New York: Macmillan. $4.

ARIZONA is almost 400 years old, for there were Europeans in its present limits within 50 years after Columbus first saw the New World; and yet as a state it is exactly 20 years of age. Its area places it among the largest of the states, its population among the smallest; and that population is composed of large groups of different races, faiths and cultures. Its topography and climate vary from desert to mountain, from the subtropical to the Alpine. It was no small task, therefore, to attempt in one volume a survey of its history and development.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading, for strictly speaking the pioneer period in that portion of the West should cover approximately the middle half of the last century, while Professor Lockwood very generously sketches the partly investigated prehistoric remains, goes into the pueblo cultures, the period of Spanish exploration and colonization, and carries his narrative well into the twentieth century with the admission to statehood and the growth of American institutions.

The chapter arrangement is by subjects rather than by chronological sequence, a plan which makes for looseness and difficult reading. Classification is perhaps carried a bit too far, and not all readers will agree with the authors emphasis on certain subjects. Also the style, while adequate, is not distinguished, so that the charm of the book lies in its content rather than in its treatment.

But that content is rich and varied. Proud and gallant names flash across the history of Arizona. Thither came Coronado with his overland Argonauts, Oñate bound to the conquest of New Mexico, and de Anza on his way to found San Francisco. Later "Old Bill" Williams, the lone wolf of the mountain men, gave his name to a river, a mountain and a city; Kit Carson crossed the State again and again, and Jedediah Smith, that Sir Galahad of the American fur trade, explored its beaver streams. Kearny, Frement, Crook and Miles all had a hand in its making. And there are other names known less favorably but just as widely; Geronimo, Cochise, Mangas Coloradas, Burt Alvord, Curly Bill and Ringo. All of these receive adequate attention, but there are some omissions; we look in vain for a discussion of the Arizona Rangers; and some of the more picturesque early day marshals and sheriffs, such as Wyatt Earp and Commodore Perry Owens, receive scant notice or none at all. On the other hand, considerable space is devoted to the less spectacular but more useful early settlers, naturalists, civil officers and industrial leaders. And there are valuable chapters on the development of mining, agriculture, schools, cities, roads, newspapers and libraries.

Professor Lockwood gathered much of his material from eyewitnesses and old documents; many of the illustrations are rare and difficult of access. His book should prove helpful to the student and the tourist, as well as interesting to the general reader.

Mrs. Wharton's Half-Gods

The Gods Arrive, by Edith Wharton. New York: Appleton. $2.50.

IN HER new novel, Mrs. Wharton has worked out the consequences of the situation she evoked in the final pages of "Hudson River Bracketed." Halo Spear, who married Lewis Tarrant out of loyalty and gratitude, learned to know the utter incompatibility of their temperaments, and in Vance Weston, a young novelist from the Middle West, she found intellectual companionship and finally love.

The theme of this novel is the value of marriage as a stabilizer. Marriage, she makes Vance Weston say, is the only means man has yet devised for defending himself from his own frivolity. It may not be a perfect institution but it is a support, a framework, for society. More and more Mrs. Wharton is dwelling upon the importance of conventions in holding society together. The characters for whom she cares most often defy convention, but they are never really happy in so doing. Like Halo, they find the laws of Bohemia as irksome as those to which they were reared, and lacking in the beauty, order and reasonableness that make life civilized.

The book is Whartonian. Most of the comments that have been made about Mrs. Wharton's other novels for many years can be made about this one, except that it does not compel the reader's sympathetic interest in the chief characters as did—well, "The House of Mirth," for example, to which we all return when we wish to speak of Mrs. Wharton at her best in the social novel. ("Ethan Frome," of course, stands apart from that group, quite alone in its revealing of the human heart as well as in the perfection of its form.)

Like the other novels in which Mrs. Wharton so ably deals with social lights and shades, "The Gods Arrive" has a rich background, in this case the varied, cosmopolitan background in which she is so much at home; it abounds in passages of delicate, relentless irony such as the delineation of woman interviewers, wealthy patrons of the arts, social lion-hunters; its diction is distinguished its structural form more fluid than in her earlier work but still carefully planned. Moreover, in this instance she has dealt with characters already well known to her readers and has not diverted them from their natural development. Nevertheless the dilemmas of Halo and Vance leave the reader indifferent.

W. K. R.

Miss Isabel Wilder, younger sister of Mr. Thornton Wilder, has delivered to Coward-McCann the manuscript of "Mother and Four," her first novel, which is to be published in January.

An Indian Woman's Story

Red Mother, the Life Story of Pretty-Shield, a Medicine Woman of the Crows, by Frank B. Linderman. New York: John Day. $3.

MR. LINDERMAN has spent 40 years among the Indians of the northern plains; he is one of the few white men who have succeeded in some measure in penetrating the barriers which separate whites from the Indian's thought processes, and he is one of a small group of writers who are endeavoring to give the reading public a sane and complete portrayal, free from romantic or sensational nonsense, of a sadly misunderstood race.

Pretty-Shield told him her story through an interpreter, and at the same time by means of the sign language. She was a particularly happy choice for Mr. Linderman's purpose, for she was born before the Civil War; thus she remembers the life of her people before the white men came, when they were dependent only upon the buffalo, when their only worries came from the Sioux, the Cheyenne and other prairie tribes who were their hereditary enemies. And even today, living among the broken remnants of her race, with her grandchildren growing up to alien ways, she is still cheerful, witty, with that same courage which in the old days so often saved the Crows; honored by her own people and respected by her white neighbors. Indeed, the term "medicine woman" appears to mean merely a very wise and highly respected lady.

Her story is hardly a biography; it consists of episodes from her childhood and her life as a young married woman, tribal legends, myths and war stories, all set down just as she happened to remember them. There are glimpses of happy little Indian girls playing with dolls in tiny tepees fashioned like those of their mothers; of the love which all the Plains Indians had for children and of the universal respect which children displayed toward their elders; of customs of courtship and marriage; of the communion with nature which had such a hold upon the aboriginal imagination.

While "Red Mother" lacks the substance and dignity of Mr. Linderman's "American," the biography of the Crow chief Plenty Coups, the dash and romance of his novel, "Lige Mounts," and the Hellenic beauty of the myths in "Old Man Coyote," it was needed to complete the picture of the Crows. It should help to dispel the misconception of the Indian woman as a wretched drudge, and it should add to our understanding of the universal kinship of mankind.

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VON PAPEN BACKS STATE SUBSIDY TO NEWSPAPERS

But It Must Not Interfere With Its Editing, He Tells Landtag

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — The Government may properly subsidize newspapers if it does not interfere in editing them, in the opinion of Herr Franz von Papen, the Reich's former Chancellor.

Testifying before a special investigating committee of the Prussian Landtag recently, Herr von Papen illuminated much of the politico-journalistic situation in Germany when he said:

"I see nothing inadmissible in furthering a newspaper with state means if it is done for state political reasons, provided that the freedom of editorial opinion is not infringed."

The case in which the former Chancellor testified grow out of charges lodged against a former Prussian Minister of Finance and head of the Prussian Central Cooperative Bank. It was charged that the bank head had participated in providing state funds for indirect subsidies for a newspaper of strong political character in southern Germany.

The testimony, however, involved charges of subsidizing several of the larger party organs among the German press. Charges that the Reich's Ministry of Defense had contributed to two papers of nationalistic coloring were directly denied by an official statement by the Defense Ministry.

Tax on Coal Said To Violate Treaty

Boston coal dealers, informed from Washington that the Attorney-General of the United States had ruled that the $2 per ton tax assessed upon foreign coals, imported to the United States, was in violation of a treaty made more than 100 years ago, between this country, England and Germany, were preparing to increase their imports of Scotch coal, Welsh anthracite, Westphalian anthracite and ovoids, and similar fuels.

The tax became effective June 21, and since that time, more than $167,000 has been assesed on coal imports at the Massachusetts Customs Districts, on imports from England and Germany. Even larger imports of Russian coal have been received in this period, but there is no treaty with that country. Since June 21, a total of 51,298 tons of anthracite, 8915 tons of coke and 2242 tons of briquettes have been received here from the United Kingdom. From Germany 6413 tons anthracite, 3746 tons coke, 5783 tons briquettes and 5502 tons ovoids have been received.

In addition to this, nearly 60,000 tons of anthracite have been received from Russia, which added more than $100,000 to the Treasury of the United States in the tax. Local coal dealers now are pondering as to the chances of collecting rebates from the United States on the "illegal" taxes that have been paid.

Gifts to 'B. U.' Total $3,958,950 Since Founding

More than 575 persons and a number of organizations are represented in the first complete list of donors who have contributed the sum of $3,958,950 to Boston University, it is revealed by Mr. Daniel L. Marsh, president. The tally shows that the two oldest departments, the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Theology, had received the largest amounts.

Listed among the donors are former presidents of the university and names which are well known within business fields, such as Mr. Chester C. Corbin, shoe manufacturer, and Mr. Truman D. Collins, a name affiliated in Pennsylvania with the coal industry. Mr. William E. Nickerson of the Gillette Safety Razor Company contributed more than $100,000 for the construction of the athletic field which bears his name.

While it is estimated that Mr. Isaac Rich, one of the three Boston men who founded Boston University, gave more than $1,000,000 to the development of the university, the largest single item, $773,556, is called the Chester C. Corbin Fund, which was established in 1919 by Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin for general uses of the university as a memorial to her husband.

The endowment tally follows: University, $1,189,152; college of liberal arts, $1,452,215; school of theology, $881,187; school of medicine, $290,088; school of law, $95,373; college of business administration, $877; college of practical arts and letters, $2809; school of education, $1755; school of religious education and social service, $42,941; graduate school, $2550.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: sport review, Bill Williams.
6:09 "Radio Billboard"; time.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
6:45 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:00 Westinghouse Watchmen.
7:15 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 Vermont Program: talk, Gov. Stanley C. Wilson; music.
9:00 Vitali Podolsky, violinist.
9:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
9:45 "Gentlemen of the Press."
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 Buccaneers Program.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Announcers' Revels.
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Beau Balladeer:
5:15 Elsa Hemenway, pianist.
5:30 NBC dance music.
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 NBC, G. E. Circle.
7:00 Book Lovers' Club, Della Lutes.
7:15 NBC, George Olsen's Music.
7:30 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Echoes of the Palisades"; organ.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, "Erno Rapee in Vienna."
10:00 NBC, Evelyn Herbert and Robert Halliday; orchestras.
1:00 Forecaste, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:15 Snepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters."
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "The Voice of the Trombone."
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore.
7:30 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, Don Redman's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "The Magic Voice."
8:00 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
8:15 CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor: Mme. Lea Luboshutz, violinist; Felix Salmond, cellist.
10:00 Operetta in Miniature: "Yeoman of the Guard."
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Rivera Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Al Moore's Jolly Tars.
7:45 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:30 Rhythm Twins; soloist.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "Now That It's All Over," Dr. Glenn Frank.
10:45-12:00 CBS popular music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-303m)

8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
10:30 Studio programs.
10:48 NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ.
12:30 Morey Feld's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Roxy and His Gang.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrest, reporter; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
2:30 Popular vocal and dance music.
3:00 NBC, Chicago A Capella Choir.
4:30 National Youth Conference.
5:00 NBC, National Vespers.
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 "Massachusetts Bay Colony," Dean Archer.
7:15 Studio period; organ.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History.
8:00 Watchmen; Frostiliers; Automatics.
8:30 NBC, Sketch, "Red Adams."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 NBC, Vocal duo; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Harriet Lee's Leaders.
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Lifetime Revue.
10:15 NBC, "Old Singing Master,"
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather; temperature.
11:15 Connecticut Hill Billies.
11:30 NBC, Popular music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:45 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Neapolitan String Quartet.
1:15 Bohemians; male octet.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
2:00 NBC, Talk, Father Hubbard, the "Glacier Priest."
2:15 Boston RKO Program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, International Forum: talk, from Paris.
4:45 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:00 Boston Council of Social Agencies Program: talks.
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "Bring 'Em Back Alive," Frank Buck.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Arlington String Trio.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Parisian Program.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcement; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 Nationalaers: ensemble.
2:00 CBS, "Smiling Ed" O'Connell.
2:15 CBS, Sunday Matinée of the Air.
2:45 CBS, "The Hoosier Editor."
3:00 Yankee Philharmonic Choir.
3:30 "Under the Reading Lamp."
3:45 Soloist and organ.
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 Organist and soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Yankee Salon Ensemble.
6:30 "Hawaiian Echoes."
6:45 Vocal duo; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Talk, Dr. Julius Klein.
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel, contralto.
7:30 CBS, "Memories in Melody."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 CBS, "Andre Kostelanetz Presents."
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom"; recording.
9:00 CBS, Fred Allen's Bath Club Revue; celebrities; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Newbridge Male Quartet.
10:45 "Musical Favorites."
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—Majestic Trio.
12:30 Polish program.
1:30 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
3:30 Church of the Air.
2:00 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
2:30 Lew Hart's Ace Rhythm Band.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums"; sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, Thomas L. Stix interviews three mystery writers.
6:30 News; time announcement.
6:45 CBS, William Hall; trio; orchestra.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 String music.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Jack Benny, soloist; Ted Weems' Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Gauchos' Ensemble.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
2:00 p. m.—"Modern American Biography"; "Calvin Coolidge and Alfred E. Smith," Prof. Robert Emmons Rogers.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: Molière's "Tartuffe."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:00 p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:18 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.
2:15 p. m.—CBS, Sylvia Sapira, pianist, presenting Bach's "The Well-Tempered Clavichord."

WAAB

8:31 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.

Elevator Veteran 'Does' 100,000 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—Mr. Fred Stanley of Boise has traveled more than 100,000 miles in the last eight years without leaving the city. He has had at least 100 companions every day on his journey and often several hundred. Some have been high dignitaries of the nation; some business people; some prisoners on their way to the bar of justice; and others, janitors and newsboys. All have had like accommodations when on their journey with Mr. Stanley, who is the veteran elevator man in the federal building in Boise.

Mr. Stanley told a newspaper reporter who was traveling with him one day that after he had finished his travels up and down on Nov. 30 he was going on a linear journey a quarter of the way around the globe to the Philippine Islands. The reporter read the speedometer on the elevator, which had been installed last January, and by figuring the same pro rata mileage for the years Mr. Stanley had put in on the old one, determined the number of miles he had traveled in the machine.

BURNS GETS CREDIT JOB

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 (AP)—Mr. Robert H. Burns of Boston, was named today as manager of the Bangor, Maine, branch of the Albany-New York Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation. Mr. Henry W. Cushman, president of the Merrill Trust Company of Bangor, was named chairman of the committee for the branch.

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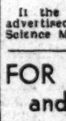
T. B. McGAHEY MOTOR COMPANY
Authorized Agent, Chrysler-Plymouth
1930 N. E. SECOND AVENUE

White Bell Laundry
THRIFTY SERVICE
15 lbs. for $1.00
PHONE EDGEWATER 1568

Green Turtle Inn
The Most Exclusive Sea Food House in Miami
Private Dining Rooms for Parties
1440 Biscayne Boulevard Phone 2-9185

Commonwealth Title Corporation
Abstracts - Escrows
Title Insurance
Every service for investors in real estate or mortgages.
714 First National Bank Bldg.
Miami, Florida



Walk-Over
QUALITY SHOES
DEXDALE HOSIERY
DANIEL GREEN SLIPPERS
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
277 EAST FLAGLER STREET

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Biltmore Cleaners and Dyers
Quality Work *Prompt Service*
Phone 3-1544 43 N. E. 38th St.
A. H. DEREMO, *Owner*

THE ROUND TABLE
"The House of Friendliness"
267 East Flagler Street

Hart Hardware Company
New Location, 44-46 N. E. First Street
Coleman Instant Stoves, Lamps and Lanterns. Davis 100% pure paint. Kitchen utensils and fishing tackle.
Phone 3-1616

HOME COOKED MEALS
Special accommodations for room and board
MIRAMAR INN
1778 N. E. 2nd Court Phone 3-1848
Mrs. J. E. McDONALD, Sr.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

Smart Hats
Alice ROSS
Importer-Creator
265 E. Flagler Street

Weidman's Garage
and Service Station
General repairing, ignition, generator, starter and battery service.
Texaco and Sunoco Gasoline
93 S. W. 8TH STREET Phone 3-3027

The Most Delicious Food in Miami
Maxwell House
"Good to the last bite"
Full course dinners 50c
Try our famous smothered chicken
Special Turkey Dinner Sundays 50c
Continuously from noon to 8 P. M.
2147 S. W. EIGHTH STREET

ORLANDO

OSCEOLA HOTEL
Orlando, Florida
American Plan
Steam Heat, Excellent Cuisine, Pleasant Atmosphere. Ideal Climate. Lovely Grounds. Convenient to Business District. All Churches and Schools. Literature and rates by request. Open November to April.

ORANGE Plate Glass Company
301-303 West Washington Street
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Distributors
PITTSBURGH PAINT PRODUCTS
MIRRORS
Glass for All Purposes

The Gladstone Apartments
ORLANDO, FLORIDA
Modern, Attractive, Heated, Furnished Apartments, Centrally Located—Every Convenience, Electric Refrigerators.
"Home" in the south at less cost than maintaining your home in the north.
Write for further information.

Orlando Steam Laundry
Est. 33 Years
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W Concord near Orange Ave
PHONE 3176

Walk-Over Boot Shop
MIAMI ORLANDO
(ORLANDO BOOT SHOP, INC.)
64 N. Orange Ave., Beacham Theatre Block

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

ST. PETERSBURG

JANAY BEAUTY SALON
Peacock Row - 226 First Ave. No.
Phone 40-021
when your beauty work is
"DONE BY JANAY"
you have that self-satisfied feeling, when you look at others, even though they may be in your own social set, that you are well groomed and your personal appearance is outstanding

ARTHUR G. RUSSELL
M. E. APPLETON, *Associate*
Real Estate, Investments and Rentals
Office 17 Pennsylvania Arcade Office Phone 4748
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
We have listed with us several beautifully furnished, comfortable homes ready for you to step right into and enjoy a winter season, in sunny St. Petersburg. *Correspondence solicited.*

LOWREY'S
Young Folks Toggery
Everything Boys and Girls Wear. Up-to-date in smartness. Down-to-date in price. Sizes two to eighteen.
46 Central Ave., St. Petersburg, Fla.

HEWITT'S GROCERY
9th Street Public Market
117-123 9TH ST. NORTH
A Complete Line of High Grade Groceries at Reasonable Prices
ONE STORE HOME OWNED

Janay Beauty Salon
226 1st Ave. No. Phone 40-021
Miss Olga Newman in charge
GOOD TASTE IS OUR HOBBY
Our experts will dress your hair to suit your type of beauty and use the finest creams known to science. JANAY TOILETRIES, to make you beautiful. Come in and get acquainted; prices very moderate.

CHARLOTTE LANE
State Distributor of
Dijon Creams and Cosmetics
Demonstrations Daily, 1 to 4
North Shore Beauty Shop
Dial 7139 208 FIFTH AVENUE NORTH

WELCH THE TOP MAN
TOPS—SEAT COVERS AND BODY AND FENDER REPAIRS
DUCO REFINISHING
Phone 72-535 323 9th St. North

ROSERY FOOD SHOP
DIAL 83-123 660 CENTRAL AVE.
A Complete Line of Bakery Goods
Delicious Cakes and Pastry
Delicatessen

Oleander Coffee Shoppe
109 THIRD STREET, NORTH
Opposite William's Park
A modern, newly equipped coffee shoppe, specialising in home-cooked foods . . . Club Breakfasts, 7:30 o'clock . . . 35c Lunch 11:30-2; Dinner 5-7:30, 35c . . . 35c Special Sunday Dinner 35c.

Rogers Dry Cleaners
NEW PRICES NOW IN EFFECT
Men's Suits Cleaned Ladies' Plain Dresses and Pressed and Top Coats
75c $1.00
No change in our high standard of Work and Service.
1700 CENTRAL AVE. Dial 4187

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS BRADENTON
603 Central Avenue, ST. PETERSBURG

FLORIDA

TAMPA

Splendid Values at Attractive Prices in Every Department at
MAAS BROTHERS
"South Florida's Shopping Center"
TAMPA, FLA.

WHITE STAR LAUNDRY
and DRY CLEANING
PHONE 4567
"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"
Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.

Tampa Stock Farms Dairy Products
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
Phone 4983

RUTLANDS
507-11 FRANKLIN
A Complete Department Store
BECKWITH-RANGE JEWELRY CO.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

H. W. CLARKE HAT CO.
410 TAMPA STREET
"Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida"

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Telephone Ra 4304 870 Westmont Road, S. W.

Good morn-ing ev-ry bod-y
Old Dutch Cleanser buy from
Piggly Wiggly

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

WILLYS-OVERLAND FACTORY SERVICE
Experienced Mechanics—Prices Very Reasonable
ARTHUR M. REID, Dealer
25 NORTH AVENUE He. 6409

The Tavern
Georgia's Most Unique and Charming Tea Rooms
625 Peachtree N. E. *Near Fox Theatre* 22 Roosevelt Road *At Buckhead*

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
Hemlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
Atlanta, Ga.

Crawford's
FEATURING COSMETICS
HARRIETT HUBBARD AYERS
BOURJOIS—COTY
HUDNUT—YARDLEY
WE DELIVER
164 PEACHTREE Wa 2760

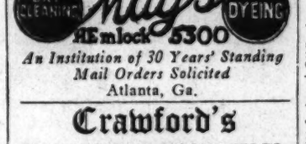
GOOD COAL
Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
Incorporated
MAIN 4100

Waves That Are Permanent
$3.00 and $5.00

All Lines of Beauty Culture
COLLINS BEAUTY SALON
Jackson 9380 146 PEACHTREE ST.

L. Chajage
FUR COATS
Furs Relined, Repaired and Dyed
220 PEACHTREE STREET

RANKIN-WHITTEN REALTY CO.
BUSINESS PROPERTIES
SALES—LEASES
WILLIAM V. KINGDON



Panama CARBONS RIBBONS
APPEAL TO THE HIGHEST DEMAND FOR THE BEST
THE TIDWELL COMPANY
124 HURT BUILDING

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH

Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
In your clothes by having them Dry Cleaned often at
FREE BROS. DRY CLEANING CO.
408 E. Broughton St. Savannah, Ga.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

COAL
Carolina Coal & Ice Co.
66 Patton Avenue Phone 130

Abbott-Knight
Dry Cleansing
Mountain City Laundry
A Complete Cleaning Service
207-219 COXE AVENUE PHONE 7000

Asheville Ice and Storage Co.
Wholesale and Retail Ice
Refrigeration for Perishables.
HIGH CLASS COAL
Office, 24 SOUTH MARKET STREET

CHARLOTTE

INDEPENDENT MEAT MARKET
THE NEWEST AND MOST MODERN MARKET IN TOWN
117 South Tryon St. Phone 22935

Charlotte Laundry
Incorporated
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
Rug Cleaning—Hat Cleaning
A Service to Fit Every Purse
Dial Phone 3-5191
Corner 2nd and College Streets

Warren Transfer and Storage Company
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
We have empty vans returning to Charlotte daily, desirous of loads, at special rates.
P. O. Box 292 Dial Phone 3-0533

Charles W. Christian Co.
Heating and Ventilating Engineers and Contractors

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

Always delicious and tempting Goodies for the table at the
CRYSTAL PASTRY SHOP
537 PENN STREET, READING, PA.
Under Crystal Restaurant Management

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

CHRISTMAS CARDS

CHRISTMAS CARDS—Send $1 for 32 dainty artistic cards assorted with envelopes to match; money back upon request. GREETING CARD GUILD, 1224 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $2500 to $25,000. The undersigned 33 provides a thoroughly organized service of 33 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

EXPERT fur repairing, relining and remodeling; lowest prices; estimates cheerfully given. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont St., Boston, Liberty 2724.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COMFORTABLE home for rest and quiet; experienced care if desired. EDITH M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Regent 2734-J.

PLEASANT, comfortable home offered two people; loving care available if needed. MRS. GRIFFIN, 309 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLORIDA—8-room house, comfy furnished, 3 bedrooms and 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; within 30 feet of Christian Science church; seasonal rental to June 1st $500; brokers protected. O. J. TANNER, 1017 Brickell Ave., Miami, Fla.

POSTAGE STAMPS

STAMP COLLECTIONS and OLD LETTERS BOUGHT
LA SALLE STAMP COMPANY
Room 1514, 19 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE

LOS ANGELES, Holmby Hills—Beautiful Mediterranean type of home, spacious halls and patio; 12-room house, 7 baths; 2 acres, lovely terraced garden; 4-car garage; close to Beverly Blvd. bus. For further information apply to MRS. JAMES MARTIN, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY, LINGERIE
Sell guaranteed hosiery, lingerie less than store price to friends, consumers, etc.; liberal commission; part time permitted.
HELIN, 213 4th Ave., New York City

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEWSPAPER WOMAN desires connection with editorial staff trade paper, house organ, publicity department, anywhere. LAURA McLEAN, 3431½ Elaine Pl., Chicago, Ill.

POSITION desired as house manager, hostess or companion in home of refinement; free to travel; references exchanged. Box N, 3621 Lemmon Avenue, Dallas, Texas.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high-grade Christmas Cards to your friends and fellow employees, etc. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

ACE TEXTILE WEAVERS
Damages, Moth Holes, Burns and Tears REWOVEN INVISIBLY ALL MATERIALS
20 West St., Boston, Room 214. Hancock 2076

Local Classified
United States and Canada
APARTMENTS TO LET

Clip This Ad To Remind You of The Unusual — 3 room Suites
Now Available in Brookline's
Unique Apartment Home
Modern suites, excellent service, lower rentals and Nordblom managed. Some suites furnished.
The Regent
1397 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE
BEA con 3080

Beacon Hill, Boston
Unusual Apartment
Pine paneled living room 18x33, with large casement windows, 2 wood-burning fireplaces, kitchenette, tiled bath and shower. Abundant heat and hot water. Generous closet space. Free refrigeration and cooking gas.
Furnished or Unfurnished
Phone LAF. 2183 58 S. Russell St.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

BOSTON—Sunny, quiet front apartment at 66 Fenway, Suite 41.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 99 Park Place—Parlor floor and basement, 5 rooms and bath, with back yard, hot water heat, newly decorated; near all subways; $65 per month.

FURNISHED DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

MIAMI, FLA.—Furnished 6-room upper or lower duplex house; season or year rental; adults. 45 S. W. 10th St.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED APARTMENT, 3 rooms, modern conveniences, sleeping porch; in country, 15 miles from Orlando, Fla. Address H. BURR, Box 4, Plymouth, Florida.

TO rent by year, month, day, small furnished apartment, tower room, lovely sea view, $25 month by year; Christian Scientist preferred. ANNIE L. CUNNINGHAM, 122 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 330 East 52nd—Attractive elevator apartments, 3-4 rooms (2 bedrooms), refrigeration; exceptional management; quiet house; low rentals.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Capitol 8907 Boston

CHURCH NOTICES

The Church of All Nations
BOSTON
MORGAN MEMORIAL GOOD WILL CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS, 89 Shawmut Ave.
10:30 a. m., sermon, Dr. A. Vereide, "The Way of Victory." 11 a. m., Italian service. 12 noon, church school. 4 p. m., colored vesper service. 5:30 p. m., children's illustrated community service. 5:30 p. m., Syrian service. 7:30 p. m., pageant, "At the Gates Beautiful," by the All Nations players.

DANCING

DeCARLTON-DARLING STUDIO, 246 Huntington Ave., Boston—Classic dancing, Miss DeCarlton Ballroom—Miss Darling. KENmore 6808.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2224

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5242. New York City.

FLOORING

LAY NEW OAK FLOORS NOW
THINK OF IT! Material costs only 3c to 10c per foot. Call and see samples or phone Ken. 8030. McCONNELL CO., 91 Huntington Avenue, Boston Mass.

FURRIERS

EXPERT attention given to all kinds of fur work, fur coats made to order, repaired and remodeled; reasonable prices. WINTHROP FURS, INC. (C. H. Anderson), 250 Devonshire St., Boston. Tel. LIBerty 9583.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

COMFORTABLE home for rest and quiet; experienced care if desired. EDITH M. THOMAS, 27 Stanton Rd., Brookline, Mass. Regent 2734-J.

PLEASANT, comfortable home offered two people; loving care available if needed. MRS. GRIFFIN, 309 Simpson Place, Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

Make Offer—Newton Rentals
2-family homes—must be rented. Values $100 to $35. Call New. No. 2919 (Mass.)

MIAMI-MIAMI BEACH—Selected homes for rent near church. A. J. SPORBORO, Realtor, 139 N. E. First St., Miami, Fla.

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk; mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4930.

LUGGAGE

COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP
Maker of fine leather goods. Established 25 years. Repairing of all kinds. Umbrella repairing. 183

Local Classified
United States and Canada

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

REAL ESTATE

A NUMBER of beautiful homes in Miami, Miami Beach and Coral Gables for sale or rent at attractive prices.
FRANK B. MORGAN
811 Seybold Bldg., Miami, Florida

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS. — In private family, quiet, desirable room; friendly home; excellent food. Asp. 0343.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. — Warm, attractive rooms, single and connecting; meals if desired; private family; near Harvard Square. Porter 5437-W.

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, NEAR BOSTON — Transient or permanent guests in attractive private home, garage; Christian Scientists preferred. E. S. DROWNE, 33 Lakewood Rd. Cen. New. 0057-M.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Fenway Club for Women, 1126 Boylston St.—Single and double rooms, housekeeping privileges; low rentals. Kenmore 1902.

BOSTON, 11 Dalton St., Suite 2—Near The Mother Church, comfortably furnished warm, sunny square rooms, $3.75 up.

BOSTON, 11 Norway—Pleasant, bright rooms; permanent, transient guests; overlooking church park; kitchen privileges. Com. 7685. MAJOR.

BOSTON, 106 St. Stephens St., Suite 20—Large front room, newly furnished, well heated, for business person.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 364 Marlboro St.—Very warm, light room with nice view; also smaller room; reduced prices. Tel. Com. 8109.

BOSTON; 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3—Warm, sunny rooms with running water. Telephone Com. 9162.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Front room for woman in apartment in quiet neighborhood; very conveniently located; privileges. Porter 3956-M.

WALTHAM, MASS., 104 Summer St.—To let, large, pleasant room, attractive home well located, kitchen privileges or breakfasts served; good heat, light, continuous hot water. Tel. 3009.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE willing young man desires position in any capacity, experienced chauffeur, houseman, kitchen help; will go anywhere. J-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED cook, chef, employed at present, desires position; references; go anywhere. J-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FORMER high school teacher, 36, single, past few years assistant in Maine woods sporting camp; responsible work, preferably out of doors; good correspondent, accountant; adaptable. Box J-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED — WOMEN

CAPABLE young woman desires position, housekeeper-companion, or care of motherless home. Write Box W-36, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CAPABLE woman desires position as housekeeper or do anything; go anywhere; references exchanged. Chelsea. Chelsea 3960-W.

COMPANION SECRETARY—Former secretary women's dept. investment house; drives car. G. R. PRUDEN, 80 No. 7th St., Newark, N. J.

GIRL, German, capable, experienced, understands sewing, cooking, seeks position in New York City preferred; references. Tel. Un. 4-4812.

HOUSEKEEPER-GOVERNESS, charge motherless home or business people. Write Box S-68, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged woman, good cook, capable, adult family; good references. Address Box 1142, Woonsocket, R. I.

Small Hotels and Apartments in Southeastern United States

ATLANTA, GA.—THE ELMS TOURIST HOME
414 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE
Reasonable Rates Mrs. Jas. D. Erwin, Jr., Hostess

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
Just Returned from a European Season
PIANO INSTRUCTION
for talented beginners or advanced pupils.
One Sheridan Square, New York City
Telephone Chelsea 2-4857

WANTED

WANTED—A violoncello for use in a high school orchestra. Have a beautiful oil painting, "The Ancient Highwoods," by Olaf Seltzer to exchange. The picture is of the Highwood Mountains with an Indian and his pony in the foreground. It is 35x24 inches and is beautifully framed. Will send anywhere for inspection. JULIA ARDELLA McCOLE, Great Falls, Mont.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS; rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades, Norge electric refrigerators HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.)

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

BIRDS FOR SALE

BERLIN—Parrakeets for sale, own breed, well cared for, all colours, cheap. PRILLINGER, W 30, Rosenheimerstr. 29 A. Tel.

BOARD FOR STUDENTS

ENGLAND—Rome life offered one or two students from overseas needing help with studies; experienced teacher; interesting and instructive holidays arranged. Write 13 Glanville Road, Bromley, Kent.

DRESSMAKING

PARIS, FRANCE—"SUZY OLIVIER," 8 rue de Calais (9ème). Haute-Couture models. Comes to your home. Tel. Trinité 84-50.

FLATS TO LET

FLORENCE—Six-room flat with garden, bath, steam heat, telephone, open fireplaces. Apply 19 Via A. Baldese, Florence.

FOR SALE

COMFORTABLE family home, 7 rooms; brick; conveniences; Lennis Court; near school; $975. 9 Wood Street, Swanbourne, Western Australia.

GREETING CARDS

PARIS—Sketches and hand prints clients' rooms, interiors, gardens, corners Paris. EDITH STUCKEY, 16 bis, rue Bardinet (14ème).

MUSIC TEACHERS

PARIS, MR. MARCEL LARDERET, ex-accompanist Paris Conservatoire, teaches piano and singing; modern method. Address 130, Faubourg Poissonnière.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

ENGLAND—Paying guests in comfortable house in PLYMOUTH, with uninterrupted view of harbour. Apply MISS DEACON, 5 The Terrace, The Hoe, Plymouth.

POST WANTED

LADY, knowledge shorthand, typewriting, also 10 years driving experience, capable, reliable, offers services; free go anywhere. Phone Abercorn 3332. Box M-2158, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

REAL ESTATE

NEW ZEALAND, TIMARU—Valuable section and 8-roomed house for sale; offer wanted.
NORTH BRIGHTON, Jubilee Ave.—Beautiful High section; reasonable offer.
ST. MARTINS, CHRISTCHURCH—Modern bungalow, 4 rooms, kitchenette, etc.; mortgagee's sale. Apply OWNER, 243 Fitzgerald Ave., Christchurch, N. Z.

EUROPE

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksberggade 40
Near Raadhuspladsen
Reasonable Prices

"ACACIA"
FLOWERS
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over

Fashionable Dressmaking
Evening Gowns, Afternoon Frocks, Children's Frocks and Coats
ANNE M. FERDINANDSEN
Markmandsgade 8 Tlf. Amager 5316x

FRANCE

CANNES, FRENCH RIVIERA

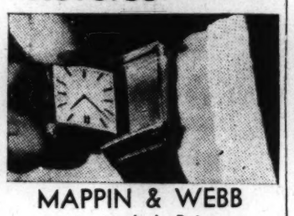
For reliable REAL ESTATE information on the Riviera, consult
ALFRED SHARON
Attorney-at-Law
17, RUE DES BELGES, CANNES
Many years of experience.

PARIS

MONITOR
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Gutenberg 42-71 where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
3 Avenue de l'Opéra

You can get
Walk-Over
SHOES
in PARIS
at 34, Boulevard des Italiens
19 & 21, Bd. des Capucines
FIT AND SERVICE GUARANTEED
Just as you get them at home.
Up-to-date American style.
AAA to E

For Christmas!
The epoch making
Reverso Watch



MAPPIN & WEBB
1, rue de la Paix

KINDAL
SWEDISH CUTLERY

33 AVENUE DE l'OPERA
Razors, Safety Razors, Knives, Scissors
Manicure Sets, Table Cutlery

LAUNDRY
de luxe at moderate prices.
Service Regina
BLANCHISSERIE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE
23, rue Voltaire, Puteaux (Seine)
Tel.: Longchamp: 00-90—08-20

EDWARD ZEFF
24, Rue de la Pépinière
SHIRTMAKER AND HOSIER
Shirts (ready-made) from 45 frs.
Shirts (made to measure) from 75 frs.
Excellent quality combined with moderate prices are our guarantees of satisfaction.
A visit of inspection will prove well worth while.

BRITISH AMERICAN GROCERY STORE
Central 66-97 . . . 29 Rue Vignon

"Say It With Flowers"
We have beautiful flowers in a beautiful shop.
E. SANCHON
43, RUE ST-AUGUSTIN
5 yards from Ave. de l'Opéra
Tel.: Central 33-31
and at 182, Avenue Daumesnil

When Christmas Shopping
Visit the Smallest but Smartest
UMBRELLA SHOP IN PARIS
WILSON
8, rue Duphot (Madeleine)
See Wilson's Unique Leather Bags from 40 frs.

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
7, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

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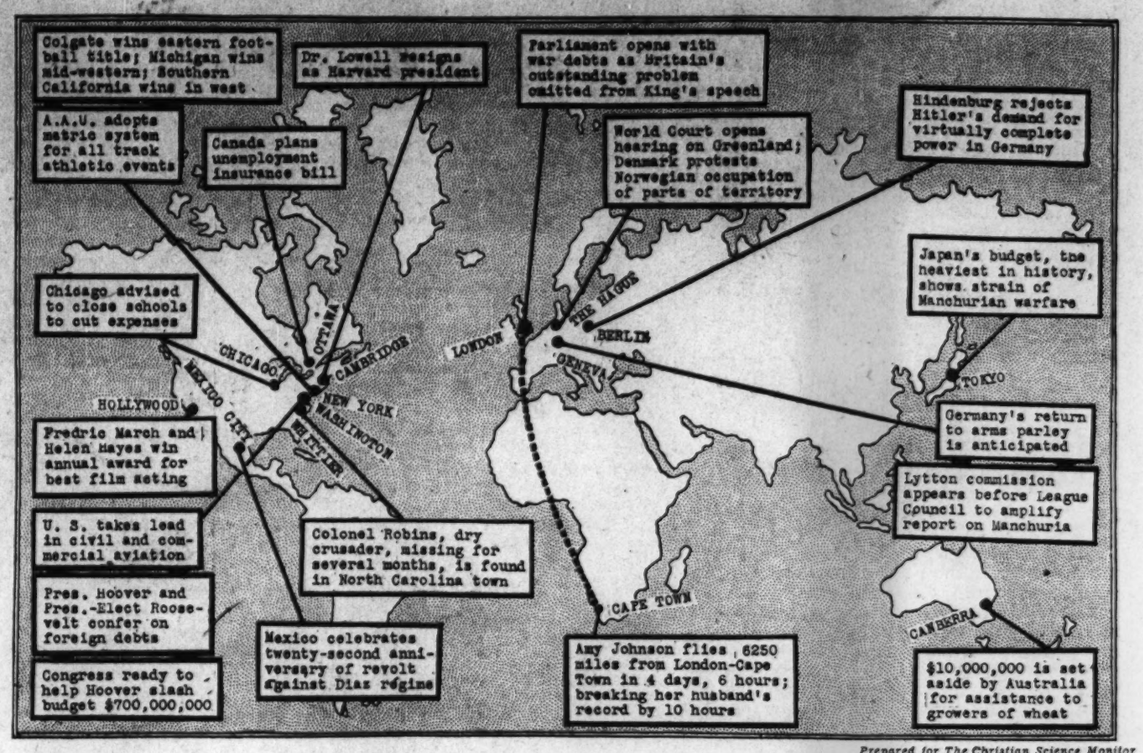
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Colgate wins eastern football title; Michigan wins mid-western; Southern California wins in west
Dr. Lowell resigns as Harvard president
Parliament opens with war debts as Britain's outstanding problem omitted from King's speech
A.A.U. adopts metric system for all track athletic events
Canada plans unemployment insurance bill
World Court opens hearing on Greenland; Denmark protests Norwegian occupation of parts of territory
Hindenburg rejects Hitler's demand for virtually complete power in Germany
Japan's budget, the heaviest in history, shows strain of Manchurian warfare
Chicago advised to close schools to cut expenses
OTTAWA
CHICAGO
CAMBRIDGE
LONDON
THE HAGUE
BERLIN
GENEVA
TOKYO
HOLLYWOOD
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MEXICO CITY
WHITTIER
Germany's return to arms parley is anticipated
Fredric March and Helen Hayes win annual award for best film acting
Lytton commission appears before League Council to amplify report on Manchuria
U. S. takes lead in civil and commercial aviation
Colonel Robins, dry crusader, missing for several months, is found in North Carolina town
Pres. Hoover and Pres.-Elect Roosevelt confer on foreign debts
CAPE TOWN
CANBERRA
Mexico celebrates twenty-second anniversary of revolt against Diaz regime
Amy Johnson flies 6250 miles from London-Cape Town in 4 days, 6 hours; breaking her husband's record by 10 hours
$10,000,000 is set aside by Australia for assistance to growers of wheat
Congress ready to help Hoover slash budget $700,000,000

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Chicory

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE "blue sailors," bound for parts west in the United States and southern Canada, originated in Asia and spread to America by way of Europe.

In 1900, scarcely a blue eye of chicory opened south of Virginia or west of the Atlantic states and provinces. Today, any rainy day or cool morning in midsummer finds whole seas of these blossoms until the heat of midday closes them.

All are not blue, however, for occasionally we discover patches wholly white or, more rarely, pinkish. The flower-heads are made up of showy, strap-shaped petals, beautiful but odorless. The leaves are straight-edged; they clasp the stem tightly and are lanceolate in shape. An upright, tough, hairy stem forms ideal "rigging" for the "blue sailors" and their leaves.

In Europe, where cooks and chefs have glorified the art of salad-making, the bitter leaves of chicory serve for "barbe de capucin." The taste reminds one of the close relatives, endive and dandelion. The root is also widely used in the preparation of a beverage.

We are told that there is "a lesson in each flower, a story in each stream and bower." Certainly this is true of chicory, for we read throughout history the lesson of its usefulness. Accounts handed down through the Greeks and Romans (who in turn received a wealth of information from the ancient Arabic tribes) mention chicory by name (Latin *cichorium;* Greek, *kichora*), and modern tongues identify it as *Cicorie, cikorie, tsikorei, cichorei, chicorie, cicorea, chicoria, achicoria* and *chicoree.*

Pupils of the River Road School, San Antonio, Texas, found a caterpillar in an orange grove and have been feeding it on a diet of orange leaves until it entered the resting stage. They wish to keep it and see what kind of a creature will emerge in the spring. Their teacher, Mrs. W. M. H., writes to find out what they may expect to get.

It is difficult—without more facts—to tell what butterfly or moth will emerge, but the class probably will not need to wait until spring to find out. The caterpillar may be the familiar "orange puppy," which is most common on citrus fruit trees throughout the South. This is the larva of the giant swallowtail, largest of our North American butterflies.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The cost of the world war—$500,000,000,000—would buy a home, 5-acre plot and $1250 worth of furniture for every family in the United States, Australia, England, Belgium, France, Russia and Germany?

Green Bay (Wis.) school officials recently refused to allow teaching of Hawaiian guitar playing in the local schools?

It is possible to hold water in screens that are used to sift building cement?

It is estimated that 10,000,000 persons ride bicycles in Britain?

James Russell Lowell was the first editor of the Atlantic Monthly?

Approximately 50 per cent of air mail mileage is flown at night?

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

IT IS foolish and insolent to imagine that the art which we ourselves practice is greater than any other; but it is wise to take care that in our own hands it is as noble as we can make it.—RUSKIN.

In Lighter Vein

"Things That Money Cannot Buy"

E. R. P. (New York) has been unable to buy a number of things, among them:

A sock for a square foot.
A protector for a hope chest.

F. B. C. (Boston) is advertising for:

Muffs for ears of corn.
Bands for the march of time.
Epaulets for the shoulder of the road.

G. A. T. (Hagerstown, Md.) asks our readers to let her know where she can get:

Cement to mend the crack of doom.

Miss H. D. S. (Orange, Mass.):

Sermons for Jack-in-the-pulpit.
Coats for bachelor's buttons.

W. J. W. (Rochester, N. Y.):

Whitewash for the houses of Congress.
Collar for a sun dog.
Powder for a shooting star.
Check for a money draft.
Wings for a swallow of water.

Bored

The orchestra was practicing the composer's long and tedious piece when he arrived.

"What's this?" he demanded from the doorway. "I can hear only the violins, not the wind instruments."

"It's too hard a job for the wind instruments," replied the orchestra leader. "They can't blow and yawn at the same time."—*Chicago News.*

Liability Becomes Asset

"My daughter's music lessons are a fortune to me."

"How is that?"

"They enabled me to buy the neighbors' houses at half price."—*Gazzettino Illustrato* (Venice).

Be a Good Girl Until—

Little Girl: "How long is it until Christmas, Mother?"

Mother: "Quite a long time, dear."

Little Girl: "Is it long enough to begin to be a good girl yet?"

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

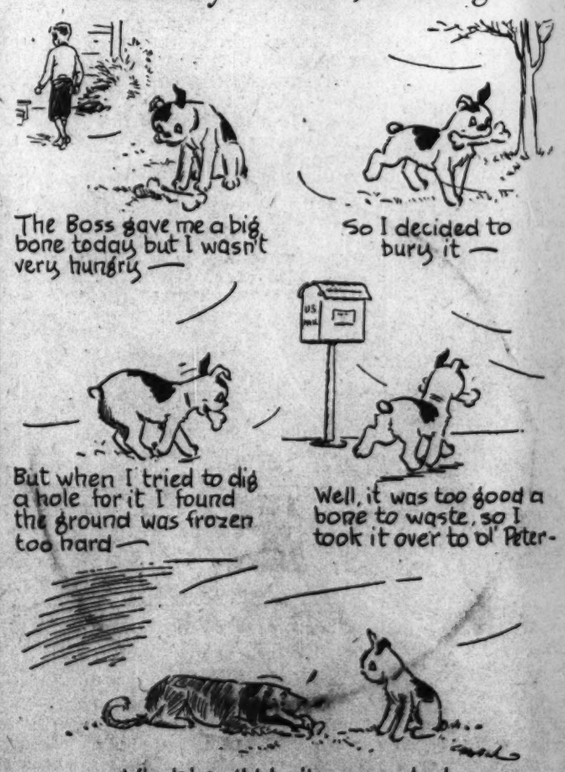
25

I did not sing, yesterday, as good as I wished to have done," said Madam Galci. "Standing up before a micraphone the voice seems rooted. If one can stand any place on the stage that they wish then there comes a freedom. I am determined I shall do better Tuesday. But my wishes have usually and must continue to be respected".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


The Boss gave me a big bone today but I wasn't very hungry—
So I decided to bury it—
But when I tried to dig a hole for it I found the ground was frozen too hard—
Well, it was too good a bone to waste, so I took it over to ol' Peter-
What he did to it was a plenty—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friend in Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

South Pasadena

A DISTRESSED elderly couple sat on the porch of their cottage, wondering what to do next. The bread winner had lost his position, and there was doubt as to how to meet the payments due on their little place.

They looked out over the brilliant mass of flowers, out over the velvety lawn and vegetable garden. This, through their untiring labor and joyous effort, had been metamorphosed from a rocky weed patch, dotted with withering fruit trees, into this precious spot improving the neighborhood and delighting the hearts of dear friends who frequently came into its precincts.

The very loveliness of it all seemed to suggest a plan which crystallized a few days later into a visit to the man from whom the place was purchased. The case was laid before him, and ears too overjoyed to credit so much happiness registered the response:

"Go back to the little home, it is yours. You have made it lovely and beautiful all these years, far lovelier than it was when I owned it. I, too, have suffered financial loss, but then we are over the hump now and good times are ahead. Go back home, and if you can make a payment on it in six months that will be well and good; maybe you will be able to do so in a year. Good-by and God bless you."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wroth ("Inquirer") — Preferably *rauth* (*au* as in *haul*). In British usage *rothe* (*o* long) is common.

Brethren (same) — Two syllables, *breth'-ren* each *e* short, *th* "voiced" as in *then*—not as in *thin*). Avoid *breth'-er-en.*

Possess (same)—The *o* is clipped short as in *connect, occur, offend.* Avoid *poe-zes'.* (The same caution applies to "possession" and "possessive," not, oddly enough, to "possessor," in which the *o* is specified to be sounded as in *obey.*)

Saith (same)—One syllable, *seth* (short *e*), not *say'-eth.*

Camest (same) — Two syllables, *caym'-est* (long *a*, short *e*). Not *caymst.*

Inquiry (same)—*In-kwire'-y* (first *i* short, second long). Webster's adds this note: "The pronunciation *in'-kwith-ry*, though not recognized by orthoëpists, is sometimes used by good speakers."

Been (same) — Preferably *bin* (short *i*) in America. In British usage *been* (*ee* as in *feet*) predominates.

Master (same)—In America the *a* is preferably intermediate as in *ask*; in British usage the *a* is two-dot as in *arm.* Wherever you are, avoid *mar'-ster.*

Throughly (many inquiries)—To be read as spelled, *throo'-ly* (*oo* as in *food*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Humorist: A scientist claims that by means of a special diet he can make a poet of a plumber. We sincerely trust that he will be too considerate to do anything of the sort.

Ohio State Journal: Simile for the day: As futile as a campaign card which arrives the day after election.

Detroit News: Who now remembers when the only national hook-up was the back of a woman's dress?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

A Better Attitude on Debts

THE war debt situation has improved in the last three days. This gain may be hard to see from Europe, where President Hoover's refusal of the French and British requests for postponement of their December 15 payments has been received everywhere with dismay and in some places with bitterness. Nor is there any great sign of improvement in the attitude of congressional leaders after their conference with Mr. Hoover. Even so, the whole tone of the debt discussion has been lifted, and a more far-sighted consideration of the problem as requiring mutual concessions is evident.

Especially does this longer and wiser view appear in the statements of President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt. Instead of the flat dollars-and-cents insistence upon payment which politicians have been chorusing from Washington, they both voice a statesmanlike recognition of the creditor's obligation to the debtor. Instead of slamming the door in a debtor's face, Mr. Roosevelt declares a "debtor should at all times have access to the creditor" and "opportunity to lay facts and figures" before him. Mr. Hoover expressing comprehension and compassion for burdened debtors, says:

> It is unthinkable that within the comity of nations and the maintenance of international good will our people should refuse to consider the request of a friendly people to discuss any important question in which we both have a vital interest, irrespective of what conclusions might arise from such a discussion. . . .

Of course, these words will have to be backed up by a real willingness to hear and weigh the war debtors' case—or cases. But a hearing is more than many Americans seemed ready to grant a few days ago. By their agreement in reiterating four main tenets of American debt policy the President and the President-Elect have not made alteration of that policy easier should it appear necessary when the debtors have been heard. But that they should have agreed helps to stabilize policy while the debt problem is being handed along from the present Administration to the next.

One of the difficulties in this transfer of power is to settle on what method shall be adopted for granting the debtors a hearing. Governor Roosevelt would use the ordinary diplomatic channels. Presumably he would then present the Executive's recommendation for revision or nonrevision to Congress. Mr. Hoover would have Congress empower special representatives to negotiate with the debtors, not only on debts but on the related matters of armaments and international trade.

This question of procedure is important and needs serious consideration. Yet in comparison with the decision to confer with the debtors the method is, as Mr. Roosevelt says, secondary. Too much has been made of the differences between the President and the President-Elect on this matter. There has been some effort to make the debts a partisan issue. Nothing could be more destructive of the best interests of the United States and of the world at a time when economic recovery needs to be free from artificial political quarrels.

The fact is that the United States cannot avoid a reconsideration of the debts which will be in some manner—whether by the Hoover or the Roosevelt method—connected with disarmament, with reparations and with international trade. And such reconsideration will be helpful both to the debtors and the creditor. President Hoover has seen the need:

> If our civilization is to be perpetuated, the great causes of world peace, world disarmament and world recovery must prevail. They cannot prevail until a path to their attainment is built upon honest friendship, mutual confidence and proper coöperation among the nations.

It is essential that the debt discussions be kept on this high plane. There is evident in recent statements of European statesmen a new appreciation of the difficulties the United States is facing in making concessions. And in America there is a manifestly greater recognition of the need to be generous and far-sighted. Wider study of the problem of transfer and hopeful suggestions for solving it are signs of this new attitude. Mr. Hoover's offer to consider a plan for allowing debtors to pay in their own currency is another. And every such effort toward understanding and good will, either by debtor or creditor, may be expected to evoke a corresponding advance on the opposite side of the Atlantic.

Roads That Make Us Linger

SO MANY have been the proposed solutions of the automobile speed problem that one might suppose nothing new could be offered. Yet the imagination of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, recently has soared to a height where a new thought on the subject lies disclosed.

"Let us have the highway so attractive that, instead of speeding, people would slow down to see its beauty," says Dr. Wilbur.

After all, the idea is not so alien to the actions and aspirations of mankind as to render it impractical. Motor vehicle and traffic officials point out that beautiful roads, as distinct from those built primarily for utility, do have a capacity to make motorists linger a while; in other words, to drive more slowly and look more carefully. Tree-lined parkways, for example, achieve this pleasant result. Riverside and ocean drives have the same effect, especially if the passengers have anything to say about it. Usually they do.

This would seem to refute any superficial assumption that highways are an exception to the rule that beauty is adequate to give men pause. It tends to establish the practicality of Dr. Wilbur's suggestion. Let those who build highways adopt it and make them more attractive! We may find motorists disposed to linger—but not loiter—along the path of beauty.

And even should beauty not turn out to be a panacea for speed, it will be worth while for itself.

Hitler: Prisoner of Promises

ADOLF HITLER has discovered that the symphony of governmental politics cannot be played upon a conductor's baton alone. For the second time in a little more than three months President von Hindenburg has refused to make the Fascist leader the virtual dictator of Germany. Negotiations to solve Germany's government crisis since the resignation of the von Papen Cabinet on November 17 have proved to the National Socialists a fact they have long been endeavoring to shun. It is the elementary political truism that an ounce of coöperation is often worth a ton of opposition.

Herr Hitler's refusal to undertake the formation of a parliamentary coalition and his apparent demand to be intrusted with the leadership of a semi-dictatorial Cabinet underlines the essential intransigeance of the National Socialist movement. It goes deeper than mere political expediency. For Herr Hitler is not in a position to coöperate with other parties without heavy sacrifices of his own political program, although in recent months it has been subjected already to more modifications than some extreme Fascists have approved. He is the prisoner of his own earlier promises.

The Germany which the National Socialists envisage under a Third Reich dictator involves social and governmental changes so sweeping that Herr Hitler would not be able to institute them without a completely free hand. The Fascist leader knows how many of the more radical of his 12,000,000 followers would be alienated from the movement if the National Socialists should come into the Government under conditions preventing them from instituting many promised though as yet nebulous reforms.

Thus the basic problem before Herr Hitler is whether he can learn the lesson of coöperation and whether he can teach it to his movement. At the moment influential sections of the Fascist Party promise sharp opposition to any Government Herr Hitler does not head. But unless unexpected factors arise, there is no apparent way for the Fascists to gain legal control in Germany. Talk of Putsches always grows at such periods, but experience shows rumors of this kind are to be discounted.

The exact reverse of these problems faces President von Hindenburg following his offer of constitutional leadership to Herr Hitler under terms which, it was clearly evident in advance, the Nazi leader could not accept. How is the President to broaden the basis of the "Presidential Cabinet" which seems to offer the only solution of the present crisis? Definitely estranged from the Socialists on the Left, the Government must find some formula which will win at least partial Fascist toleration if it hopes to widen the "Cabinet of Personalities" beyond the 10 per cent of popular representation furnished by the nationalistic parties.

The coming months hold grave internal and foreign questions for Germany. The price the Hitlerites are paying for noncoöperation should be a warning to other elements of Germany's complex political machine. For until there is a more genuine effort to widen the popular mandate of the German Government, it will be most difficult to find a permanent solution of the tremendous problems which are taking a heavy toll in German economic and social life.

British Plans for the Unemployed

THE final report of the British Royal Commission on Unemployment Insurance marks a definite stage, not for Great Britain alone but for the world, in the systematic study of the greatest social problem of our time. For nearly two years the highly qualified members of the commission have been making an intensive examination, not merely of the temporary problem of one system of insurance as applied to abnormal unemployment, but to the whole question of unemployment and its relief now and in the future upon a sound and just financial basis.

Accessible to them was the long record of endeavors, partly experimental, for hammering out a coherent system of Poor Law procedure, in which no one will deny that Britain has led the world.

The famous Unemployment Insurance Act of 1919 set up a system of weekly contributions, for most industries, payable by employees, employers and the state, providing certain benefits for workers who fell out of employment. This act has been generally misunderstood in countries outside Great Britain. It was a far-sighted and beneficent piece of legislation. It enabled Great Britain to come creditably through ten years' pressure of unemployment without disaster and with the minimum of hardship to the poor. There was nothing wrong with the insurance scheme as such. It was the extension of the use of its funds to those who were not properly insured that created what has been known as the "abuse of the dole."

That abuse was substantially ameliorated as a result of the interim report issued by the present royal commission in June last year. But complete proposals for dealing with the problem were reserved for the more exhaustive inquiry whose results are now known. The majority report, signed by five out of seven members, is one which no student of unemployment in any country can afford to neglect.

First, the report completely justifies the system of contributory unemployment insurance, on the basis of a normally self-sufficing fund. This is to be continued as the "first line of defense" against attacks of unemployment. The out-of-work beneficiaries, within the prescribed limits of the scheme, will have a legal claim for payments, which will be handed over to them at the labor exchange offices without tests of means or question.

But those who have exhausted their rights to benefit or who belong to an uninsured trade must be dealt with in a different way. These, too, being bona fide, willing workers unable to find jobs, will not be subjected to the severity of the Poor Law, which is applicable to unemployables, vagrants and habitual shirkers. They will be dealt with by new committees set up by the local authority, but coöperating with the national Minister of Labor.

These committees will act on the policy that assistance should be given "according to need," and the need of an applicant must be judged by an assessment of the resources of the household of which he is a member. The proposition is laid down that such relief must be less than the wages a person would earn in employment, and that the methods by which means are assessed should be uniform; and careful provisions are made to avoid the discouragement of thrift or the removal of all the advantages accruing from pensions. For the finance of this kind of relief (outside insurance) the national Exchequer will pay part and the local authorities part; but it is so arranged that the most needy areas will receive larger contributions from the Exchequer. And there is one recommendation which should be particularly stressed:

> The commission attaches great importance to the provision of occupation for unemployed workers, particularly with regard to younger persons.

They make a suggestion applicable as soon as state finances admit, when they add:

> No solution of the problem of occupation and training is possible unless the community is willing to spend a good deal of money on this service.

The report will lend itself to much criticism in detail. But its high authority cannot be challenged. In part a vindication of the system adopted by Britain, in part a plan for purifying it, it clearly points the way to a bold line of action for the future.

The Northwest Mounted Dismounts

THERE are certain facts which, confronting one of a sudden, leave him unable to determine whether to be indignant or regretful, whether to cry out in bitter protest or seek sad and bewildered resignation. One only knows that such things ought not to be.

From Winnipeg comes the news that the Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police are to forsake forever their horses. With the carving out of roads across the Canadian prairies and with the development of new methods of law enforcement, automobiles are deemed superior to the horse. So the latter must go.

Thus, before the inexorable march of mechanization there passes from the American continent an element that for some four decades has been a symbol of romance and of heroism. Without its horses the Northwest Mounted drops to the level of a high-class police force—efficient and prosaic.

The giants of the Northwest Mounted will ride no more—save in motors! The scarlet-coated heroes whose glamour James Oliver Curwood fashioned into best-sellers are relics now of a bygone era, persisting only in printed words and outmoded motion picture films! In the words of the modern song writer, one can but plead (though knowing with what futility): "Say it isn't true."

And yet—perhaps one is too ready to see romance only in those things that have been long associated with it. The horse has served the mountie well and shared many a heroic exploit. If the motorcar plays as big a part in upholding justice, no doubt it, too, will eventually become one of the symbols of romance.

An Apple in the Classroom

TIME was when a school child found pleasure and reward in bringing a rosy-cheeked apple to school as a gift to "dear teacher," but the courtesy was reversed the other day in a middle-western university when an instructor in modern poetry displayed an apple to his class that he might show them how beauty in common things discloses itself to the person who cares to look for it.

The instructor—himself a distinguished poet—had been talking on the unbroken rhythm of the seasons, the ebb and flow of ocean tides, the trek of the sun across a turquoise sky until it bivouacks at last in the gossamery tent of the night—each adding its mite to the rounded total of symmetry and beauty, all having a share in the coöperative adventure of completeness and harmony.

At this juncture, the instructor extracted a crimsoned Jonathan from his coat pocket and held the fruit aloft in his cupped hand. "Within this apple we have imprisoned the rains of last April," he said slowly. "Here also are the fragrant breezes of May, the warm rays of a July sun, the mellow flavor and aroma of the harvest time."

With a quick twist of his fingers, the poet broke the apple in two and held up the flaky segments. "And here we have—inside, the brown seeds—enough for a hundred apples trees for the growing of more apples just like this, for years to come."

Whether the members of that college class instantly sought the apple barrel or engaged forthwith in the fashioning of lyrics dedicated to Sir Jonathan is not contained in the record, but that the instructor made his point that beauty, serenity, savor lurk in unexpected places, waiting to be discovered, goes without saying. Such treasures may surely be found in apples, but also in the meaningful progression of the day's work, and the happy rhythm of the busy years.

Editorial Notes

The value of the 1930 catch by American fishermen was $109,350,000. So there are also quite a few that do not get away!

There are 40,000 poets in the United States, says a Florida writer. Many of these write free verse, and many write verse free.

Many motorists nowadays seem to possess the horn of plenty—of noise.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

OF LATE I have been watching the way of the world not in Britain alone but at Geneva and other places. As a result, my thoughts are in a whirl, and it is hard work to keep even elementary notions from becoming blurred. One notion has, however, become so fixed that it amounts almost to an obsession. It is that the nations are approaching a supreme crisis and that, during the next six months or so, we shall see whether the unregenerate King Olaf, in Longfellow's version of the Norse Saga, was right when he cried: "Force rules the world still, has ruled it, shall rule it."

Force of some sort will surely go on ruling the world. The question is, what sort of force—moral or physical or, at any rate, physical force kept in strict subservience to moral ends? And if this question were put to me, I should be bound in honesty to answer: "I do not know."

It is some comfort to find that I am not alone in being obsessed by this notion. In a message from Geneva the other day to a meeting of the International Federation of Journalists in London, Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, declared that "the vital decision must be made." He added that the decision "involves the choice between a system of organized peace and international disarmament on the one hand, and a relapse into chaotic anarchy of the pre-war period, on the other."

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A number of eminent fellows of five Oxford colleges have also issued a manifesto in which they review the international outlook and conclude: "The means of preserving peace must be clearly determined at the same time as the process of disarmament is begun. The less there is of organized military power, the greater will be the strength of moral and economic weapons. Our Government must be made to realize that it will be judged above all things by the strength of its will to peace, as witnessed by its action in all international relations."

The well-known French writer, Count Wladimir d'Ormesson, who has long striven to bring about a better understanding between France and Germany, ends an impressive series of articles in the Paris Temps by urging his countrymen to realize "the really exceptional gravity" of the decisions about to be taken. "The success or failure of the negotiations now pending will determine the happy or the fatal development of the affairs of nations. The future of peace, the future of the European social order, are at stake."

* * *

As an Englishman, I am naturally most interested in the closing admonition of the Oxford fellows' manifesto, with its suggestion that our National Government "must be made to realize"—and therefore presumably does not yet realize—that it will be judged above all things by the strength of its will to peace. Recent conversations with members of our Government, and still more recent experience of public feeling in the provinces, convince me that both the admonition, and its implied criticism of British policy, are thoroughly warranted.

Whenever a minister is frankly told what the international situation truly is, he takes refuge in embarrassed silence or says: "What can we do?" When a foreign government presses our Government, as the French Prime Minister is understood to have pressed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon not long ago, to take a clear course and to stand firmly upon it, the answer is apt to be that "public opinion" would revolt. Last spring two prominent ministers trotted out this fatuous objection to me when I warned them that their clandestine support of Japanese wrongdoing would besmirch our international repute and end in endangering peace.

What they really meant by "public opinion" were the blatant editorials in "popular" Conservative newspapers. To these ministers I made reply that I had written too many editorials to be scared by such a bogey; and that if they would fill the biggest hall in London with 10,000 of their alleged supporters, I would undertake to get a strong resolution against their lack of policy voted by an overwhelming majority in less than an hour, merely by stating the facts.

They shied at this challenge. It could be repeated today with added confidence. Before long, it, or something like it, will have to be met. Sir Herbert Samuel, Sir Archibald Sinclair and their colleagues may have done well or ill in leaving the Government on the Ottawa conventions, but their freedom from the restraints of office should allow them to speak out and tell the country truths which no leading politician has yet told it. Unless I am much mistaken, there is going to be an awakening of real public opinion in England before long.

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In a memorandum circulated under the auspices of the "National Peace Council" a curious revelation is made. On August 9, the morrow of Secretary Stimson's famous New York address to the Council of Foreign Relations, Reuter's Agency issued a message to all its subscribers entitled, "Britain Welcomes Stimson's speech." I have not seen the full text of this message, though I have reason to think that it was not very happily worded, because it interpreted Secretary Stimson's address as evidence that the United States was lining up with the League of Nations. A few hours later, on the same day, Reuter's sent out the following confidential message: "Please kill our paragraph wired at 1:35 p. m., headed 'Britain Welcomes Stimson's Speech.' This is done at the request of the Foreign Office."

Through some channel or other, Reuter's confidential message leaked out, and erroneous conclusions were drawn from it, not in England alone, but even in China. The reason why the Foreign Office wished the original paragraph to be "killed" was the fear that it might give offense in the United States. But the further question arises whether a better-worded paragraph could not and would not have been substituted for the first if "Britain," that is to say the British Government, had really welcomed Secretary Stimson's address. So far, no sign of welcome has appeared in any responsible official quarter.

Yet, at Geneva, I found that Mr. Stimson's address was being taken very seriously and warmly welcomed as a contribution to the cause of disarmament. I am betraying no secret if I say that the men who worked out the bases for what will presently be known as the French "constructive plan" for disarmament took Mr. Stimson's arguments as a guide and an inspiration. As far as international, and especially British, public opinion is concerned, it is lamentable that the terms of the address should not be more widely known. The other day, when I needed its full text, I had to borrow it from the American Embassy in London, which had only one copy of it. Thanks to the efforts of my secretary, several more copies of it are in circulation now.

So we come down to the root of the whole matter. Disarmament is still possible, the pending decision can be made to go in favor of the rule of moral force in the world, if, in the words of the Oxford fellows, the means of preserving peace are clearly determined at the same time as the process of disarmament is begun, and if European governments can be brought to understand that, on this condition, the less there is of organized military power, the greater will be the strength of moral and economic weapons.

* * *

Germany, say the half-hearted or the timorous, blocks the way with her demand for equality of military status which, in practice, many believe, means the legalization of her secret rearmament and the determination to go on rearming. I hope, and have some ground for hoping, that the Herriot Cabinet in France, with the support of a great volume of French opinion, is no longer to be reckoned among the wholly timorous or half-hearted. On the other hand, the French have begun to see that there is a "security complex" not only in France but in Great Britain and perhaps, to some extent, also in the United States, where dislike of universal commitments is deep-rooted. Again, on one condition, there seems still to be a chance of handling the German equality demand, firmly and successfully, the condition being that France and Great Britain do not stultify themselves by lukewarmness in upholding the Lytton Report on Manchuria.

The chance lies in the possibility that the Stimson interpretation of the Kellogg pact may be generally accepted; that war, as a means of settling international disputes, may be effectively outlawed; and that Germany, the first country to welcome and the first country to sign the Kellogg pact—an undertaking subsequent to and therefore holding political priority over the Versailles Treaty—should be asked to declare in binding fashion whether the equality she demands is equality in the right to use physical force as an instrument of national policy, or solely equality of sacrifice in sustaining peace and the rule of organized moral force in the world.

On some such lines as these, there is, I believe, still a way out.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

British Views on Roosevelt's "Mighty Task"

THE people of Great Britain wish Mr. Roosevelt "God-speed" in his mighty task. May he lead his country out of the shadows.—*Daily Express* (London).

The President-Elect will carry with him the goodwill of the world and the regard and indeed, we may say, the affection of the British people, who have learnt to honor the name of Roosevelt which he bears.—*Daily Mail* (London).

The retiring President has no cause to reproach himself with the misfortunes of the world which brought him down, without, however, making him flinch from his own conception of his duty. He is succeeded by another good American, who will also succeed to his difficulties, and who is given a preliminary warning, by the fate of his predecessor, that democracies are accustomed to punish their gods for their misfortunes. . . . Our immediate intention is no more than to wish it [the new Administration] success, and to hope that with it, as with its predecessor, the two countries may coöperate to the appeasement of a distracted world.—*Morning Post* (London).

Mr. Hoover and his Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, have worked ungrudgingly for disarmament and for international coöperation. They have had always to bear in mind both the specific interests of their own country, which they were bound to place first, and the effect of any projected measure on American public opinion. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt, and whoever may succeed Mr. Stimson as Secretary of State, will work with equal devotion for the same causes; and their action will be subject to the same limitations.—*The Times* (London).

Mr. Roosevelt's decisive victory in the presidential election presages, we hope, a new and vigorous lead by the United States toward healing the world's many ills.—*Daily Herald* (London).

Hard Times

HARD times are good for people. Adversity develops character. The soul grows by suffering. These are the axiomatic dicts of a whole school of cheerful philosophers, ancient and modern. . . .

But it will be just as well if in the present circumstances of this year of test and trial the people and their constituted leaders in government and business will be constructively realistic in their attitude toward the causes and effects of what is called the depression. We must not be fatalistic. We must not be content merely to let things happen. It is the duty of thoughtful men to live consciously, deliberately; to organize and direct circumstance.

It should be clear by now that good times are not nearly so accidental in their essential character as they may seem. Good times are the result of good work, and bad times, by the same token, are the result of defective thinking. In brief, good times will come only as and when they are earned, and will stay only as long as they are deserved. No magician is available to create prosperity, social health and progress out of empty nothingness.

Hard times will be good for people to the degree that people learn their lesson. . . .

Good times must be paid for. The coin with which they may be bought is hard work, sensible budgeting, sane living—in brief, an accurate adjustment to the real values of the world in which we live.

If the depression teaches people that one fundamental truth, it will be worth all it has cost, and the cheerful philosophers will be justified abundantly. — *Evening Star* (Washington, D. C.).

Punch Carries On

THE many Americans who are constant readers and admirers of Punch had naturally a moment of dismay when it was announced the other day that Sir Owen Seaman, who has been the editor for the last twenty-six years, was about to retire. But the fears that a new editor might give us a new, twentieth-century, wise-cracking Punch, a Punch of studied irreverence and vulgarity—in the spirit of some of its contemporaries, notably in Germany and the United States—are happily set at rest. Sir Owen's successor is likely to be E. G. V. Knox, the "Evoe" that has long been signed to some of Punch's most delightful bits of satire and parody in prose and verse.

The new editor in prospect, Edmund George Valpy Knox, is as happy a rhymester, if not so famous, as W. S. Gilbert, and he posseses the other faculty, rare in an Englishman, of knowing the American language "as it is spoke." If you want a taste of his mastery of Americanese you should read his contribution to Punch some months ago on "Latin and Greek: a Last Plea for Unity." Not the least of his tasks as editor will be to blue-pencil some of the frightful imitations of the American lingo that have long made the dialogues in Punch that introduce Yankee characters a source of double merriment to American readers.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*